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REAGAN'S LATEST INF PROPOSALS REJECTED

PM032015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "Flexibility, Washington-Style, or Another Deception"]

[Text] Washington has been broadly publicizing during the past 2 weeks its supposedly more flexible position at the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. That advertising campaign culminated in the U.S. President's address at the United Nations, where he told the world about the basic elements of the 'new' U.S. position.

Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, already gave in his statement a principled appraisal of that move of the White House as another deception with the aims of concealing the continuing U.S. attempts to trip in NATO's favor the balance of medium-range systems existing in the region of Europe.

Washington, however, continues to thicken the fog, apparently in the hope of creating with the help of vague formulas and understatements the impression among the uninformed that some serious changes for the better have indeed taken place in the U.S. stand.

What is point here, after all? Has the United States, perhaps, come to the conclusion that it is necessary to renounce the deployment of its new nuclear missiles in Europe?

Nothing of the kind. It continues to propose that talks be conducted only on how many Soviet medium-range missiles should be reduced and how many American missiles deployed in Europe in addition to the nuclear arsenal which NATO already possesses.

Has Washington then, perhaps, realized the futility of the attempts to make the Soviet Union go back on its insistence that the British and French nuclear arms be counted and forget who they are targeted at?

Nothing of the kind has happened either. The United States remains dead set against the counting of the British and French missiles and nuclear-capable planes. It still refuses to admit the self-evident fact that the Soviet Union will in any case -- through an agreement if the United States accepts it or without it -- have an adequate equivalent to those weapons. And no one will be able to deny it such an equivalent by any ploy.

There has thus been no change in the U.S. stand on two basic issues, namely, the nondeployment of U.S. missiles and the counting of the British and French nuclear systems.

What then is the message of the statements of the President and other officials of the United States and what is it they are talking about so vociferously? Let us sort things out.

First. As everyone knows, Washington, in addition to its absolutely unlawful and downright unrealistic position on the above issues, has claimed, as if specifically to make this position even more unacceptable to the USSR, the "right" to deploy in Europe as many new U.S. missiles as the USSR has not only in its European but also in its Asian part. There is no logic in this approach, of course, because the medium-range missiles deployed in the eastern regions of the USSR have no relation at all to Europe. There are special reasons for their deployment in those areas.

And it is precisely this glaring absurdity, called the "global approach," that they have decided slightly to camouflage.

Now instead of the "global approach" they are talking about "global limits," which in the commonly understood language means the following: The United States reserves in this case, too, the "right" to deploy in addition to the already existing American forward-based nuclear systems both in Europe and in Asia as many new medium range missiles as the USSR has in its entire territory. The entire "novelty" and "flexibility" of the U.S. present-day position consist in the fact that today it promises to deploy in Europe not all its missiles but a certain portion of them, with the rest, according to the President, to be deployed elsewhere; it follows from explanations given by U.S. spokesmen that "elsewhere" would be close to Soviet territory as well.

Washington calls this "flexibility" but there is a far more suitable expression for such cases: six of one or a half dozen of the other.

Second, the U.S. and NATO present-day plans envision, as everyone knows, the deployment of 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe (including 108 Pershing II ballistic missiles and 464 ground-based cruise missiles).

Now it is solemnly announced that in case the USSR blesses the deployment of, say, 450 rather than 572 U.S. missiles in Europe and other regions adjacent to it and agrees to cut back its own missiles accordingly, the United States will be good enough to consider the combination in which its missiles of the above two types will be deployed.

Leaving aside the fact that this position is rooted in the selfsame absolutely unacceptable premise that the USSR should reduce its missiles while the United States, conversely, will deploy its own, rather vague formulas are being used here, giving the United States the free hand in determining the number of Pershing II missiles it would like to deploy in Western Europe. All this is contrary to the rumors that have been floated in the West that the United States may altogether give up the deployment of precisely those missiles.

If all this is called "constructive approach" in Washington's parlance, it can only be named downright cynicism in the common human language.

Third. The United States has been insisting up to now that any agreement on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe should only apply to ground-based medium-range missiles. Trying to preserve for NATO its substantial superiority in the number of nuclear-capable medium-range planes, the United States has been opposed, without any grounds whatsoever, to the extension of the agreement to those planes.

Now, by way of a "favor" to the Soviet Union, the United States has deigned to voice its readiness to consider the inclusion in the agreement of air force systems. However, it has immediately hedged this readiness in with a number of conditions that are obviously unacceptable to the USSR.

First, the USSR would have to agree to the U.S. position on the missiles, including the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe and elsewhere. This alone is enough to make transparent the entirely illusory "novelty" of the U.S. stand on the question of aircraft.

"Second, limitations under the agreement would apply not to all the nuclear-capable medium-range planes but only to those arbitrarily chosen by the American side. Moreover, the latter makes no secret of that choice: Agreement would apply to all the types of the Soviet planes with that range while hundreds of American medium-range planes based both in Western Europe and on aircraft-carriers close to its shores and also all the air force systems of the U.S. NATO allies would be excluded from it.

Here, too, not the slightest step forward has been taken to meet the rightful demands of the Soviet Union, although certain quarters try to make the picture seem like that. There only is the desire to befuddle people and to create the false impression of the evolution of the U.S. stance towards greater realism.

One may ask: Why does Washington at all need the advertising ballyhoo raised over the so-called new U.S. proposals if, as analysis of them shows, there is absolutely nothing new in them from the point of view of constructiveness and real flexibility?

It is not at all difficult to answer this question. The propaganda maneuver adopted by Washington has the sole purpose of attempting to reassure the peoples, which are voicing ever graver concern over the dangerous consequences of the approaching deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. Washington cannot help sensing these sentiments but only worries how to deceive the public and to make it easier to go ahead with its missile deployment plans.

Someone, perhaps, may be taken in by this maneuver, but hardly for a long time. Its true meaning will eventually become clear to everyone. But what can be said about those West Europeans, who knowing already today the true worth of American "flexibility," nevertheless are playing up to Washington in every way? Such people are essentially placing themselves in the position of accessories to the American conspiracy against European peace and security. "If, contrary to the will of the majority of people in Western European countries, American nuclear missiles appear in the European Continent, this will be a fundamental step hostile to peace on the part of the U.S. leaders and leaders of other NATO countries who act as one with them," Yuriy Andropov stressed in his statement.

At a time when there is a need for a particularly responsible approach to the task of removing the danger looming over Europe and when the question of which path the development of the European situation will take is being decided, namely, the path toward stronger security on the continent and a reduced threat of war or the path toward the escalation of the arms race and the enhancement of confrontation, Washington is again demonstrating that it is not at all concerned with the aspirations of the peoples nor wants an agreement. And no talk about false flexibility can conceal the U.S. militarist course.

Neither verbal dexterity nor the desire to impose unacceptable positions on the other side is needed for a breakthrough to take shape at the talks and for success to be reached. What is necessary is a political will for achieving a fair and honest agreement which would bring about effective reductions in the level of nuclear confrontation in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. It is precisely this approach at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe that is followed by the Soviet Union, which by its constructive proposals is consistently paving the way toward a radical reduction in nuclear arsenals, thus meeting the broad interests of all the peoples.

START DELEGATION'S STATEMENT UPON GENEVA ARRIVAL

LD031448 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva, 3 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The USSR delegation to the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms arrived in Geneva today.

Over a year has passed since talks began on questions of limiting and reducing strategic arms, stated Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation, on his arrival. Four rounds of talks have been held, and the fifth is to come. One would think that this should be time enough to work out mutually acceptable solutions, or at least to make substantial progress in this direction. However, it must be stated with regret that progress is absent at the talks: It is blocked by the one-sided U.S. position, which is not calculated to reach an agreement.

At the talks the USSR consistently pursues a line aimed at reaching an agreement that will effectively close all channels to the arms race and sharply reduce the number of such weapons and their nuclear warheads in the possession of the USSR and the United States. The Soviet side has also (?proposed) a number of measures to strengthen trust. Their implementation would lead to a limitation on a number of important types of military activity by the sides, in the interests of heightening strategic stability and reducing the danger of nuclear war breaking out.

The Soviet Union is demonstrating a readiness to reach an agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security by concrete proposals at the talks and by a constant search for a mutually acceptable basis for accord.

In contrast to this, the U.S. side is only talking of a desire to reach agreement and is just proclaiming an intention to try and achieve "profound" reductions in strategic weapons, whereas its proposals actually are aimed at legalizing U.S. military programs that would even allow the United States to increase the quantity of strategic arms and the nuclear warheads they carry. The U.S. side's talk of flexibility also cannot change the fact that the U.S. position is still aimed at wrecking the basis of the Soviet strategic forces -- the land-based ICBM -- and at ensuring substantial military advantages for the United States.

It is the Soviet Union that is holding the door open for a mutually acceptable agreement, and it is the United States that does not wish to walk through it.

The USSR delegation is beginning the new round of talks with clear instructions to work persistently for the sake of reaching an agreement. Such an agreement will become possible if the U.S. side clears the path toward it, which the United States itself has closed.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON DEPLOYMENT 'AUDACIOUS'

LD040440 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2020 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Rome 30 Oct (TAS) -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

Washington's stubborn desire to deploy the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and in particular in Italy, was confirmed at a press conference given here today by C. Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary. The Pentagon chief again attacked those who express opposition to the new round of the arms race.

"Possible postponements in the deployment of the American missiles would only play into Moscow's hands," declared the secretary, who had the audacity to say that it was the Soviet side which ought to "negotiate seriously" in Geneva. ANSA agency stresses that during the visit, agreement was reached between C. Weinberger and other participants in the talks -- G. Spadolini, the Italian defense minister; and G. Andreotti, the foreign minister -- on the need to take the same positions, in order to "make the Soviet Union agree to concessions."

The previous day, in an interview with the weekly OGGI, the head of the Italian Defense Ministry virtually admitted that if the American missiles were deployed in Sicily, Rome would have no right of veto if the generals across the ocean should press the button and launch these missiles. One has dire forebodings, the journal writes, about what might happen after the deployment of the American "winged death" on West European territory. It is not surprising that the anti-war movement is growing stronger all the time in the Apennines, says OGGI.

U.S. DOMESTIC OPPOSITION TO EUROMISSILES PRAISED

PM040924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "'Limited War' Missiles"]

[Text] Washington, September -- Among his own kind, the general loosened his tight army belt and spoke more frankly than is customary for the Pentagon. Bernard Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO allied armed forces in Europe, was replying to questions from his fellow countrymen Anthony (Gordsmen) and Benjamin (Shemmer), correspondents from the U.S. ARMED FORCES JOURNAL. The theme of the interview was the NATO armed forces' strategy and plans on the "old continent."

The general did not hide the fact the the Pentagon considers the paramount task to be the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, planned for the end of this year. "If we want to give the Soviets an incentive for holding serious talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe," he said, "the first thing that we must do is to begin the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles on the allies' territory in December come what may -- unless of course there is some progress in Geneva." "I am optimistic that we will implement this plan," the general announced.... "Furthermore," he said in a peremptory tone, "we shall march along that route which leads directly to the full implementation of NATO's decisions on updating the medium-range weapons, despite the protest movements which we may possibly encounter."

Let us leave to the general's conscience the hypocritical claim that the deployment of the U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on West European territory is aimed at "encouraging" the Soviet Union to talk seriously about arms limitation. The appalling falseness of this argument current in the Reagan administration is obvious. We shall not take seriously its reservations about the U.S. readiness in abandon its plans, which are a danger to the entire world, should progress be achieved in Geneva. After all, it is Washington that is hindering such progress by rejecting successive Soviet peace initiatives. Let us merely highlight the essence of the U.S. general's revelations: Washington is more than determined to "march" along the route that leads to a sharp exacerbation of nuclear confrontation in Europe, despite the protest of millions of West Europeans and the fact that on this side of the Atlantic, too, politicians, leaders of public organizations, and military experts are raising their voices in warning against the dangerous consequences of these actions for the United States itself.

In expounding the U.S. plans for stockpiling mass destruction weapons in Europe, General Rogers stated that they do also include the deployment on West European territory of new types of chemical weapons in the form of artillery shells and chemical bombs. "The more important of the two," he explained, "are the bombs, which can be dropped deep in the enemy's rear." "We must be capable of reaching their airfields, deployment sites, and communications centers. These bombs are to contain stable toxins," the general stated.

With all the "diplomatic" reservations, Rogers' interview contains a further important admission: In the event of military conflict in Europe, the Americans intend to put the "theater of nuclear weapons" into operation as quickly as possible. As is the custom among the Pentagon's people, Rogers is here referring to the nonexistent Soviet "superiority" in conventional weapons and is trying to intimidate people by reference to a "rapid incursion by Soviet troops" into Western Europe. But from all these obscure arguments the obvious idea is emerging, like the cat let out of the bag, that after deploying the first-strike Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe the Pentagon is expecting to win a "limited" nuclear war and to remove the threat of a retaliatory nuclear strike from U.S. territory.

The deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. medium-range missiles capable of hitting installations in the heart of the Soviet Union's territory is an important component of the U.S. Administration's broad-scale programs for stockpiling weapons geared to securing strategic superiority and to changing the existing regional and global balance in the West's favor. But it is this aspect of America's feverish military preparations that is hardly ever mentioned in the U.S. press aimed at the broad reader. It is only on rare occasions that a report about the latest Pershing II test slips through.

It is the deliberate policy of the U.S. mass media to hush up this subject. The mass protest movement against the new U.S. missiles is broadening in Western Europe. In the United States itself, concern is growing over the possible consequences of the implementation of the adventurist plans of the Washington pretenders to world supremacy. By avoiding the "hot" topic the U.S. mass-circulation newspapers and magazines are trying to reassure the public. "What is the worry about? It has all been settled in advance," their silence seems to be saying.

The Pentagon is in a hurry. In accordance with the 1979 NATO Council decision, the deployment of the 572 "Euromissiles" -- 108 Pershing II's and 464 Tomahawk cruise missiles -- on the territory of a number of West European countries is to begin this December. Irrespective of European protests, the first batch of Pershing II's comprising 9 launchers and 13 missiles is to arrive in West Germany in mid-December. At approximately the same time it is planned to begin the deployment of cruise missiles at the U.S. Air Force base at Greenham Common in England. If the nuclear madmen's dangerous scenario is implemented, it should then be the turn of Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands to be turned into launchpads for the U.S. missiles and, consequently, into targets for retaliatory strikes.

The NATO decision taken 4 years ago presents the plan for deploying the new U.S. medium-range missiles as an "arms upgrading" or as an "updating" of the existing nuclear arsenal. The public was "pacified" by means of an elementary deception. The fact is that FRG territory already houses the Pershing IA operation-tactical missiles with a range of 740 km. But for all the similarity between the names, the Pershing II is effectively a new nuclear system with different capabilities which make it a continuation of the U.S. strategic nuclear arsenal.

Here is how the Pershing II's, with a range of about 2,500 km, increased accuracy, and a nuclear warhead, are described by the Committee for a Rational Nuclear Policy: "They are designed to enable the United States to rapidly and accurately hit Soviet targets from Western Europe. These missiles are the instrument of a doctrine according to which nuclear war can be fought and won. Essentially they are to be used to deliver a pre-emptive strike." The committee emphasizes in particular that the Pershing II's flight time to its targets is 5-6 minutes, which forces the defending side to take retaliatory action almost instantaneously. The U.S. antiwar organization concludes in its brochure that the Pershing II's, in addition to the cruise missiles, which are relatively slow but designed to fly at a minimal altitude to avoid radar detection, are destabilizing weapons which would inevitably also involve U.S. territory.

The fact that the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles poses a threat to not only the Soviet Union and Western Europe but also the United States is reaching the minds of Americans, however much the monopoly press has confused them. Short, sharp debates on the "Euromissiles" flared up in Congress last summer. Representative Dellums from California proposed that the $454 million intended for the production of Pershing missiles in the current fiscal year (the cost of the whole program at present is set at $2.8 billion) be deleted from the military budget.

"The deployment of the Pershing II's is fraught with dangerous consequences," the congressman said. "Many Americans do not understand this. The flight time of an ICBM is 25-30 minutes, whereas a Pershing takes just 5-6 minutes. By their nature and method of deployment, these missiles are bringing the world to the brink of nuclear war...."

"The world is already in danger, and the danger which will increase greatly if we carry out the program to produce and deploy these new weapons systems," Congressman AuCoin from Oregon said.

On that occasion the majority of the legislators did not heed their sensible colleagues' appeals. The House of Representatives voted to finance the suicidal plans. But the efforts to halt the slide toward the nuclear abyss continue. At present the leaders of the mass Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign Movement are working among congressmen in an attempt to persuade them to put forward a resolution postponing the Tomahawk and Pershing deployments for 1 year, to allow extra time to find a mutually acceptable solution in Geneva. "We do not want new missiles," the movement's coordinator Randy Keller says. "We advocate reduction, as the Soviet Union proposes." Thirty national and hundreds of local organizations have already supported the call for demonstrations, rallies, and pickets from 21 through 24 October under the slogan "No to Pershings!" and "Yes to peaceful agreements!"

In a desire to take the steam out of the antiwar feelings in the United States and foreseeing a new upsurge of antinuclear demonstrations in Western Europe, the U.S. Administration is resorting to new tricks in an attempt to disguise the false "flexibility" of its particularly obstructionist stance in Geneva. These aimes are also served by President Reagan's recent UN speech, which is being widely publicized as proof that Washington is trying to reach agreement at the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. However, the more objective U.S. observers are compelled to acknowledge that the White House's updated proposals, just like the initial pseudo-zero option and the subsequent "interim" option, offer no hope of an agreement, since they proceed from the premise of the same unacceptable precondition for the Soviet Union that the USSR must reduce the number of its medium-range nuclear means whereas the United States will increase its means. "High-ranking U.S. officials, giving correspondents instructions on Mr Reagan's speech," Bernard Gwertzman writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "have stressed that the deployment of the first batch of new nuclear missiles in Europe will proceed at full speed. The new ideas proposed by Reagan are merely designed to demonstrate flexibility without upsetting NATO's plans in this sphere."

Despite the surfeit of disinformation, more and more Americans are coming to the conclusion that the path to peace and genuine security lies not via mountains of weapons but via arms limitation talks and fair agreements on the basis of the equality and identical security of the sides.

The Soviet initiatives on these questions give a powerful impetus to all peace supporters and are a source of confidence that the arms race can be halted and reversed. Thus, even press organs which feel no sympathy for us were forced to acknowledge in this respect that the important proposals put forward by Yu.V. Andropov in his replies to PRAVDA's questions and the Soviet Union's determination confirmed with the utmost clarity by the Soviet leadership in the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to continue to do everything possible to defend world peace made a great impression on Americans and made it even more difficult to defend the position of the Reagan administration which, no matter how it terms its proposals -- "zero," "interim," "modified," or any other option -- is stubbornly clinging to the unrealistic idea of the unilateral disarmament of the USSR.

Under difficult conditions, an atmosphere of anticommunist hysteria whipped up by the White House and of the shameless fueling of militarist passions, sensible Americans are continuing to struggle against the U.S. military-industrial complex' fatally dangerous plans.

SOVIET, EUROPEAN ANTI-MISSILE RALLIES COMMENDED

LD032134 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

On the first of October Moscow became the site of a might anti-war manifestation of Soviet working people who expressed their indignation and protest against the U.S. Administration's militarist course, and, above all, against its plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear weapons on the European Continent. This manifestation of 800 thousand Soviet people moved by a deep concern for the peaceful future of the present and future generations, became an important component of the autumn offensive by the peace forces of the planet who are becoming increasingly aware of the threat posed by Washington's dangerous plans.

In the FRG and Italy, in Britain and the Netherlands, and in other countries the participants of the anti-war movement are holding in these days meetings and rallies, sit-ins and picketings of U.S. military bases, expressing their protest against the plans to make Western Europe a U.S. missiles-nuclear staging area, and West Europeans Washington's hostages.

They were not scared by the threat from the NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe General Rogers who said recently that should attempts be made to block the facilities where it is planned to deploy U.S. nuclear means, those guarding the facilities would not stop short of opening fire on the demonstrators. Neither were the participants in the anti-missile movement intimidated by the repressive laws and measures taken against them by authorities of a number of NATO states.

The waves of the anti-war movement are also heaving high overseas despite the Reagan administration's attempts to defuse the movement by whipping up an anti-Soviet psychosis. A peace march was held in Washington under the slogans of "Give Us Peace", "No to Cruise Missiles and 'Pershings'". Similar manifestations were also held in 200 cities and towns of the United States.

"Mankind has not lost and cannot lose reason." Yuriy Andropov stressed in his recent statement. It is people's natural desire to have their rights to life safeguarded, and to prevent the threatening nuclear catastrophe -- not the mythical "hand of Moscow" -- that lies at the root of the mounting anti-war movement in the world and forces millions of people to raise their voice against Washington's insane plans. For the people see that it is Washington, not Moscow, that dispatches aircraft carriers to alien shores thousands of kilometres away from the U.S. coast in the pursuit of its imperial ambitions. It was Washington, not Moscow, that declared a "crusade" against a whole socio-political system. It is Washington, not Moscow, that is planning space wars. It is Washington, now Moscow, that is hatching plans for a "limited" nuclear war threatening to turn Europe into a radioactive desert. That is why indignation over the militarist course of the USA is rising in the world.

FRG SHIP CREW REFUSES TO TRANSPORT MISSILE PARTS

LD041315 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn October 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vitaliy Vinogradov reports:

The West German containers-carrier "Alemania Express" left the American port of Oakland (California), without having taken aboard parts of Pershing-2 medium-range nuclear missiles. When the vessel sailed in the area of the port it was seen off by numerous motor boats. They had fixed to their boards placards with greetings to the "Alemania Express'" crew, slogans in defense of peace, against the nuclear missiles race. Thereby U.S. peace fighters expressed their solidarity with West German seamen who refused to take part in transporting new American nuclear missiles to the FRG.

Recalling the sources of that voyage, the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT points out that the members of the crew had a special meeting when the container carrier was yet in Bremerhaven and when it became known what kind of cargo was intended for transportation. A resolution announcing boycott to transportation of weapons of mass destruction was adopted by the majority of votes.

The seamen declared against the intentions of the U.S. and NATO military to deploy in the FRG American Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. They demanded to announce West-German ports and ships zones free from nuclear weapons. Among those who signed the resolution was "Alemania Express" Captain Heinrich Kraft.

Despite the pressure from owners of the "Gapag Lloyd" company to which the container carrier belongs, Henrich Kraft refused to remove his signature which he put under the resolution. A repressive measure was not long in coming: Captain Kraft, who served in the merchant marine for almost 30 years, was dismissed. Motivating their actions by stating that members of the crew allegendly held an illegal strike the owners subjected many other seamen to repressions.

But the company failed to break the will of the people who firmly declare against the nuclear missile insanity. When the container-carrier was in the port of Oakland the members of the crew had meetings with U.S. peace fighters. As to official American authorities they were obviously irritated by the entry of the "rebel ship" from the FRG. As is reported by the newspaper UNZERE ZEIT, representatives of special guard units of U.S. Armed Forces were appointed to look after the ship, but that however did not prevent representatives of U.S. peace fighters to express solidarity with the anti-missile action of members of the crew of the West-German container-carrier.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET MID-OCT

LD032017 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- The Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states will hold another meeting in the middle of this October in Sofia in accordance with agreement reached.

RESULTS OF CEMA NUCLEAR POWER COMMISSION SESSION

PM031026 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Diary"]

[Text] Prague, 29 Sep -- A routine session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Coordinating Cooperation Among CEMA countries and the SFRY in the Production of Equipment for Nuclear Power Stations has been held here. The Soviet delegation was headed by A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The session examined a wide range of questions connected with the further development of cooperation, outlined specific measures to ensure deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations in 1984, and also agreed the annual volumes of production and reciprocal deliveries for the period 1986-1990.

For the purpose of improving the coordination of work in the sphere of nuclear machine-building the commission considered information reports by the CEMA Standing Commissions on Cooperation in the Sphere of Electric Power and the Use of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes on progress in fulfilling agreements on assimilating and further improving power units with water-cooled reactors with a capacity of 1,000 megawatts and on the development of individual types of equipment for large-capacity fast-neutron reactor plants.

There was comprehensive discussion of the question of preparing to construct the Mochovce nuclear power station in the CSSR with power units with a capacity of 440 megawatts, taking account of the specific conditions for the construction of this power station. Measures were outlined for the commission's participation in drawing up a program for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat supply stations in the CEMA countries through the year 2000.

The delegation leaders were received by CSSR Premier L. Strougal.

The commission session took place in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship, and full mutual understanding.

REAGAN SPEECH DIRECTS UN TO 'FALSE TRAIL'

AU031356 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Sep 83 p 6

[Article by Spartak Beglov, APN political commentator: "The United States' Zero Contribution; Reagan Is Directing the United Nations Toward a False Trail"]

[Text] In propagating President Reagan's speech at the UN General Assembly session to the public, the American mass information media are striving to present Washington's proposals at the negotiations on nuclear arms limitation in Europe as a "highlight." But Washington cannot but know that the Soviet side has been justly assessing this proposal from the very beginning as clearly unacceptable, because it corresponds to the spirit of President Reagan's well-known "pseudo-zero option" and, above all, because it leads to a deployment of new U.S. missiles and ignores the inevitability of including the British and French nuclear potential in the calculations. Then why launch a propaganda balloon from the UN tribune, if it no longer has any air left in it?

By doing this, President Reagan has merely emphasized the unprecedented scope of the speculative game played by the U.S. Administration around the issues of war and peace. The purpose of his speech lay in the intention to weaken the serious concern of the world public about the increase of Washington's military strength and about its instigation of various plans and doctrines which stipulate the possibility of a nuclear war in various variants.

In the light of this speech, Reagan was meant to stand up as a "peacemaker" whose every thought is directed toward searching for a solution which would lead to just agreements and a settlement of conflict situations. However, if we regard the President's personal file for the last 30 months, we easily find that in this "effort in the name of peace and disarmament" the master of the White House has been destroying, with a consistency that would deserve some better use, all the bridges for a dialogue in all places where such a dialogue is most important in the interests of resolving this or that specific topical problem.

Everything offered or proposed by Reagan so far to the others in reality has consisted of either new U.S. weapons or some new action of a military nature, or else some new measure for U.S. intervention and military presence.

In Europe Washington is insisting, at any price, on a military augmentation with new Pershings and missiles with a flat flight trajectory and nuclear warheads; whereas the Soviet Union, and with it many others, are convinced that no constructive continuation of the dialogue can exist on a basis which places Europe in front of the barrels of new arms.

The President has only one aim -- to acquire an "alibi" for attacking Europe's security and for transferring the blame from a sick head to a healthy one.

When Ronald Reagan swears -- as he did also in his preceding radio appeal "To All People" -- that his foreign policy "will not cease searching for peace," the very opposite is best illustrated by the Middle East. It was exactly during the 30 months of Reagan's government, and during this "untiring search," that Washington again supported Israel's conquest-seeking attack on Lebanon and on the Palestinian settlements. Hundreds of atrociously murdered, and thousands of wounded, Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps -- these are only some of the sacrifices and sufferings demanded of this area for the past year. Today Lebanon itself is bleeding under the brutal blows of this intervention policy. The main results of this "undeclared war" against the Arabs are their destroyed hopes of a just political settlement.

And how many such "undeclared wars" is Washington waging simultaneously? If we want to know the answer, we merely have to look at the map of Central America and the Caribbean, of central and southern Africa, or of the Middle East and Southwest Asia.

It is particularly offensive for the dozens of young states that Reagan divides them into "really neutral" and "pseudo-nonaligned." Who gave the U.S. representatives the right to annul the glorious history of the liberation struggle in these states, with a reference to the "misuse of force," in view of the fact that the United States itself had used violence more than 200 times during those years, in almost every corner of the earth?

The Soviet Union also regards as improper the way in which Reagan again explained the incident with the South Korean airliner. The President did not answer even one of the justified questions about the reason why the aircraft in question had deviated 500 km from the set route, and who bears the responsibility for this provocation.

When Reagan spoke about the "far-reaching U.S. intentions in the disarmament sphere," he did not intend to confess to the UN members about the kind of main "peace protector" his administration is relying on; because then he would have had to list all the latest and most brutal mass destruction systems in which his administration had invested enormous means and its most ardent longings.

True, Reagan understands that it would be most unsuitable to mention such things aloud at a gathering that is to assess realistic paths that would lead toward ensuring peace. Moreover, in this case Reagan would have to say why he had ignored the proposal to stop developing new arms systems which he had received from the Soviet Union immediately on taking up the office of President. This first question would be followed by a chain reaction of revelations about other proposals aimed at averting the nuclear war, which he had never answered and of which Moscow constantly kept reminding the White House during the 30 months: the proposal on a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; the proposal on the conclusion of a non-aggression agreement between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, with the inclusion of both nuclear, and conventional weapons; the proposal on a complete and general ban on nuclear arms tests; the proposal on freezing nuclear arsenals and on a transition to their reduction not only within the framework of strategic arsenals, but also in the European theater; the proposal on a complete ban on using other space for military purposes; and so forth.

In the face of the unilateral Soviet commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and in the face of the USSR's unilateral decision on a moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear weapons, in the face of a whole complex of Soviet initiatives, the U.S. Administration has not taken a single step toward weakening the threat of a nuclear war; neither has it voiced a single constructive proposal in this sphere on the basis of real equality and equal regard for the other side's security.

Such is the true personal file of the U.S. Administration, from which its representative strove to distract the UN attention when he was directing it to a false trail.

SPEECHES IN UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE REPORTED

PM031254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Curb the Arms Race, the Majority of the Participants in the Continuing General Political Debate at the 38th UN General Assembly Session Demand"]

[Text] New York, 29 Sep -- Addressing the session participants in her capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi called on the nuclear powers to hold talks on banning the production and testing of nuclear weapons. She stressed that the present development of military technology threatens mankind's very existence. India and the other nonaligned countries are convinced that only general and complete disarmament can ensure true and lasting security. "Unless there is peace today there will be no life tomorrow. We can survive if we pool efforts in the struggle for peace," the Indian prime minister said.

Speaking about the problems of developing the nonaligned countries, I. Gandhi pointed out that world economic relations are currently based on domination and inequality. We advocate a new international economic order based on the principles of equality and justice, she said. I. Gandhi expressed regret that in the last 3 years it has not been possible to start global talks on economic questions. As is well known, the United States and a number of its Western allies have resorted to procedural devices in order to block such talks.

The aggressive actions of the United States and its allies, which are preventing a just solution of conflicts, were pointed out in the address delivered by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. U.S. interference in Lebanese affairs and U.S. Marines' direct involvement in the civil war are a threat to the Near East region and may be regarded as the start of the process of Lebanon's "Vietnamization," he said. "The Atlantic alliance's show of military strength in the Mediterranean," the Syrian minister stressed, "is a challenge not only to the Arab peoples but also to the entire international community. It threatens their security and peace and is a manifestly aggressive colonialist policy aimed against the peoples and their right of self-determination."

Tracing the general causes of the explosive situation in the Near East, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam pointed out two in particular: the usurpation of Palestine and other Arab territories by Zionists, and the intensification of colonialist attempts to establish control over the region's resources. "The U.S. aircraft carriers and other warships cruising in the Mediterranean are new, present-day symbols of colonialist expeditions and crusades." 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said that the majority of the Lebanese people are opposed to the agreement foisted on them and do not recognize it. Setting out the Syrian stance on resolving the crisis in Lebanon, the minister stressed the need for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the country, the rejection of the agreement foisted on Lebanon, and the withdrawal of the entire "multinational force."

The questions of disarmament, halting the nuclear arms race, and banning other weapons of mass destruction demand the most urgent solution, said M. Spiljak, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Presidency. He expressed confidence that the United Nations can make a major contribution to a constructive dialogue between peoples in order to return to the relaxation of international tension and to find a solution to international conflicts. The speaker cited the recent Madrid meeting of the participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as an example of differences being successfully overcome by means of dialogue.

French President F. Mitterrand delivered an ambiguous speech. On the one hand, he stressed the urgent need to prevent a nuclear war, ban the militarization of space, and reorganize international economic relations on a fairer basis. On the other, however, F. Mitterrand reiterated his support for NATO's so-called "two-track decision" on the question of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and confirmed that, in particular, he is opposed to French nuclear devices being taken into account at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear devices being taken into account at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe At the same time, however, he did his utmost to defend the armed interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon and Chad.

Transparently borrowing U.S. terminology for his address, G. Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, plugged for all he was worth the White House approach to solving key contemporary problems, including the problem of nuclear disarmament.

POLAND'S JABLONSKI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD301916 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 30 TASS -- The NATO member-states have departed from the principles of peaceful coexistence and adopted a policy of violating the fundamental principles of peace, said Henryk Jablonski, president of the Polish Council of State, addressing the 38th UN. General Assembly session. At a time, he said, when calls for peace and constructive cooperation are issued from the capitals of the socialist states, they in the NATO capitals, think mostly of how to reject these calls most effectively.

Henryk Jablonski stressed that the world expects from this forum a contribution to improving the political climate, especially to improving East-West relations. That is why, he continued, we are particularly concerned over the attempts of the USA and a number of its allies at using the tragic episode with the South Korean plane and at further complicating and poisoning the international atmosphere. We also categorically reject another manifestation of hysteria in the cold-war spirit, which found its expression in an unprecedented from -- violation of the freedom of access to the U.N. headquarters.

The President of the Polish State Council said that the planned deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear weapons threatens peace all over the world and the European civilization. The survival of Europe shall not be made dependent on the decisions of the overseas military and political command centres. The deployment of new weapons in Western Europe will also jeopardize Poland's security, the vital interests of the Polish people and state, he said. Such a step will further encourage revanchist tendencies in the FRG and the striving to change the historically-shaped peaceful structure in Europe, which is based on the Yalta and Postdam Agreements.

The speaker described the decision to install medium-range nuclear missiles as NATO's "only contribution" to the forthcoming Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe, as a violation of the spirit of Madrid. Henryk Jablonski pointed out that it is not yet late to prevent the danger and stave off the sinister consequences of the NATO plans.

The president of the Polish State Council stressed that the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is an important contribution to the discussions on mankind's destinies. We, he said, fully share the analysis contained in that statement of the present-day problems complicated by the imperialist threats.

Speaking on Poland's internal problems, Henryk Jablonski pointed out the steady normalization and stabilization of the situation in the country. Then he touched upon the malicious campaign, which was launched against socialist Poland. For three years now, he said, Poland has been a target of interference and crude pressure by the forces of anti-communism. They have used against Poland all forms of interference in its home affairs, with the exception of military ones. In so doing, they have thrown overboard the principles of the U.N. Charter, the provisions of many declarations of the U.N. General Assembly and the Helsinki Final Act. The United States has taken upon itself the leading role in this "crusade." Never before in the history of our relations, Henryk Jablonski said, has the policy of the USA been so directly spearheaded against Poland's interests as in recent months. We categorically declare, the president of the Polish State Council stressed, that Poland cannot and will never be what the NATO's most aggressive circles would wish to see it.

U.S. BLOCKS UN DISCUSSION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

LD031107 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Managua October 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports.

"The Reagan administration resorts to back-stage machinations in a bid to prevent discussion at the United Nations of the crisis situation in Central America, which was provoked by the aggressive militaristic policy of the United States." This was stated at a press conference here by member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the steering council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega. He returned from the 38th U.N. General Assembly session which he attended.

Contrary to the gross pressure from the United States, said Daniel Ortega, most of the countries of the world support Nicaragua's proposal on putting the question on the situation in Central America on the agenda of the General Assembly session. The American Government would like to conceal the fact that it is exactly its aggressive actions which hamper progress at negotiations on a peace settlement in the region. Solution of the Central American problem is impossible as long as the United States threatens Nicaragua by its warships and conducts subversive activities against the republic, he said.

The policy of the Reagan administration towards Nicaragua is based on outright terrorism from which other peoples of the region also suffer, said Daniel Ortega. As it became known, one of the subversive groups, trained by the CIA, blew up two masts of an electric transmission line on the Nicaraguan territory, 100 kilometres from the frontier with Costa Rica. That action broke off electricity supplies from Costa Rica not only to Nicaragua but also to Honduras.

The United States, said Daniel Ortega, sends to Nicaragua terroristic gangs of Somoza thugs, with one of which Nicaraguan troops are now fiercely fighting in the area of Puerto Cabezas in the Celaya [spelling of name as received] Department.

The counterrevolutionary scum, trained and financed by the Reagan administration threatens to bombard ships which carry oil from Mexico to Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government is taking steps to ensure the safety of tankers, but that danger will persist as long as Washington sticks to the strategy of terror.

The United States now seeks to form a military bloc with the participation of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala under the signboard of the old and outdated Central American Defence Council.

This is one more step in escalation of aggression against Nicaragua, which is aimed at thwarting a peace settlement in the region. The Nicaraguan people are ready to give a firm rebuff to any aggressor, be that the United forces of the Central American military or troops of the United States itself, stressed Daniel Ortega.

POSSIBILITY 'REMOVED' OF GROMYKO'S ATTENDING UN

AU031342 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow -- There is no question any more of Andrey Gromyko's attending the UN General Assembly session, Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, has stated to a TANJUG correspondent.

The course of the debate in New York and U.S. authorities' refusal to change the decision not to accept the special Soviet plane have removed the possibility of Gromyko's attending the UN General Assembly session from the agenda, Kapitsa said.

The Soviet press states in this respect that the absence of one of the most experienced foreign ministers, the most important partner, and the representative of a big country at that, makes it impossible for the international organization to make the most suitable decisions at the meeting, which was assessed as one of the most important in the past decade.

ANDROPOV STATEMENT CIRCULATES AS UN DOCUMENT

LD031644 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 3 TASS -- The text of the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of September 28, 1983, which made an assessment of the Reagan administration's policy line in international affairs known to the Soviet people, other nations and all those, who are responsible for determining the policy of states, was circulated at the United Nations Organisation as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations.

SUNDAY REVIEW LOOKS AT WORLD'S 'ANXIOUS FALL'

PM031419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "International Review" -- first three paragraphs published in boldface]

[Text] Approaching a special milestone in the annals of its history -- the third millenium of our era -- mankind has discovered for the first time the unprecedented opportunities inherent in the scientific and technical revolution and has come face to face for the first time with the threat of its own destruction. Now there is nothing more important than to block off the fatal road.

"The release of material resources now senselessly wasted on the arms race and the opening up of man's inexhaustible creative possibilities -- this is what can unite people, this is what must determine states' policy on the threshold between the 20th and 21st centuries.

The forces of militarism must be curbed and the world must be prevented by joint efforts from sliding toward the abyss," the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, notes. "All peoples and every inhabitant of our planet must be made aware of the threatening danger. They must be made aware so as to unite their efforts in the struggle for their own existence."

This appeal is a specific expression of the consistent peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state which are doing everything possible to defend world peace. The statement makes a sober and considered evaluation of the present stage in international relations and of the U.S. Administration's militarist course, which poses a serious threat to peace. The Soviet leader's statement was assessed abroad as evidence of profound concern over Washington's dangerous course and of the USSR's desire and determination to prevent a slide toward the nuclear abyss.

An Anxious Fall

The world was expecting an anxious fall. And it came maybe even faster than expected. Dawn had not yet broken on the first day of September when a most monstrous, jesuitical provocation, organized by the U.S. special services and involving the South Korean airplane, was committed. It marked the start of a new round in the Reagan administration's psychological warfare, whose purpose is to cover up militarist preparations.

Fiscal 1984 began in the United States on 1 October. It began with gigantic appropriations for military preparations. The White House pushed the appropriate resolutions through Congress in mid-September. They provide for the procurement of 21 MX ICBM's, 10 new B-1 strategic bombers, and 95 Pershing II missiles. The production of nerve gas ammunition has been permitted. And the Pentagon is already drawing up its demands for fiscal 1985. P. Thayer, U.S. deputy secretary of defense, provides in his memorandums, in particular, for the purchase of three antisatellite missiles, an "expansion of operations in Central America," and a "new emphasis on demonstration of U.S. military might in the Persian Gulf."

All this is part of the U.S. arms upgrading process which has been undertaken by the Reagan administration. It is not only the fact that this process is founded on the utilization of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and will cost over $2 trillion that makes it unprecedented. This is the first time that the entire arsenal of U.S. strategic arms has been simultaneously and qualitatively upgraded, while new types of weapons -- space weapons, cruise missiles, and others -- are being developed. According to estimates published last week by the Washington Information Center for Military Problems, over the next 6 years alone the Reagan administration is planning to spend $450 billion on nuclear weapons. During the 1983-92 period it is planned to produce 17,000 units of different types of nuclear weapons in addition to those already in U.S. possession. All these nuclear warheads are aimed not only against the present but also at future generations.

The unprecedented accumulation of arms and the expansion of military interference thousands of kilometers away from the United States are being accompanied by a propaganda campaign unprecedented in its scope and falsity. Reagan now preaches practically daily on radio, television, and other programs, obviously recalling his youth when he launched on a career as sports commentator. In parallel with malicious attacks delivered in the spirit of "caveman" anticommunism, attempts to set the Soviet Union in opposition to the rest of the "civilized" world, and pharisaical moral sermons, the White House boss is lavish in assurances of his own "love for peace" and "flexibility."

His UN speech last week is typical in this respect. From the rostrum of the 38th UN General Assembly session he took great pains to stress his "loyalty to the UN goals and Charter," "adherence to the cause of peace," and so on. On the very same day he signed the military appropriations bill for fiscal 1984.

There was a lot of noise particularly in connection with the "updated" option of the "interim solution," launched into propaganda circulation so as to demonstrate Washington's "flexibility" at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. This venture contained nothing essentially new. For example, Washington "explained" that there can be no discussion at all about taking Britain's and France's nuclear weapons into account. It was again proposed that the Soviet Union disregard the hundreds of British and French nuclear warheads aimed at its territory, agree to NATO superiority in medium-range nuclear facilities, cut down on its own missiles in this range, and give its blessing to the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe and in other regions. The deliberations about "global restrictions" and the attempts to include in the Geneva talks the Asian part of the USSR, which has nothing at all to do with them, are meant, in Reagan's words, to justify "Washington's right to deploy missiles elsewhere."

As a whole, the new option boils down to the previous proposal that agreement be reached on how many Soviet medium-range missiles should be cut back and how many new U.S. missiles should be deployed in Europe to supplement the nuclear potential already possessed by NATO.

This is "flexibility" Washington-fashion. While innocently proposing unilateral disarmament to the USSR, Washington at the same time accuses our country of "intransigence." Reagan's old and new options are truly "interim" -- in the sense that they are meant to fill the time gap remaining until the start of deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe with meaningless diplomatic bustle. Following Reagan's speech, Britain's THE TIMES reported, referring to U.S. official sources, that the United States "still expects to begin deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Britain and the FRG in December." According to the GUARDIAN, his speech was "the culmination of a carefully prepared campaign to convince West European governments and the public in particular of the Reagan administration's desire to achieve progress at the Geneva talks."

Reagan failed to "convince" the West Europeans. As the U.S. ABC TV company remarked, "the President's speech is by no means certain to influence antinuclear sentiment in Europe." At the same time, the screen showed scenes from last Monday's demonstrations at the Comiso base in Sicily, where U.S. cruise missiles are scheduled for deployment. The outcome of the Landtag elections in Hessen and Bremen, which ended in defeat for the "missile parties," reflected anew the feelings of FRG citizens, three-quarters of whom are against the new U.S. missiles.

The fall round of Washington's psychological warfare is beginning to flounder. The anti-Soviet hysteria is failing to produce the expected political dividends even in the United States itself. Sixty-one percent of Americans polled have declared that, in their opinion, the administration covered up information it had available about the incident with the South Korean airplane. Another poll, taken a few days ago for THE NEW YORK TIMES and CBS TV, showed that, in the newspaper's words, "for the first time since Reagan came to power more Americans are dissatisfied than satisfied with his foreign policy." The figures in question are 47 percent against 38 percent.

Where Is the "Aircraft Carrier" Bound?

The largest postwar Japanese-American maneuvers are currently in progress around the islands of Japan. Joint naval operation are being carried out inside a 1,000-mile zone adjacent to Japan, especially the blocking of the Sangar (Tsugaru) and Tsushima straits.

Describing these maneuvers as "extremely provocative," THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that "never before has Japan shown such willingness to participate in joint military exercises with the United States so close to Soviet territory."

During his current tour of Asia, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger requested an increase in Japan's military expenditure and the speediest solution of the question of granting the United States a new military base for night flights by aircraft from U.S. aircraft carriers.

For a long time Washington has been striving to "share the military burden" with Tokyo by promoting the rebirth of Japanese militarism. But pressure on Japan was particularly stepped up after the coming to power of the Reagan administration, obsessed with the fixed idea of attaining military superiority in all spheres and regions, including the Pacific. The "Directives in the Sphere of U.S. Defense for Fiscal 1984-1988," which have been approved by Reagan, note that the United States "must transform our relations with Japan into an active defense partnership, within which Japan would considerably increase its defense potential." The expansion of Japan's military obligations, as well as those of South Korea, is emphasized in connection with the plans for transporting U.S. Air Force and Marine Corps forces based in Japan, including Okinawa, to the Persian Gulf area in the event of military operations beginning there.

A major step in the implementation of the Pentagon's schemes will be taken in Reagan's tour of Asia, planned for early November. According to the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, at the end of it the White House boss intends to proclaim in Honolulu a "new U.S. policy for Asia." It envisages the "restoration" of the U.S. role in Asia and the Pacific as a "world power" by further involving Japan and South Korea in the Pentagon's plans and of attempts to involve the ASEAN countries in them.

Tokyo is meeting Washington's demands in the military sphere, especially since the coming to power of Y. Nakasone, representative of the Liberal Democratic Party's right wing, at the end of last year. He proclaimed Japan an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Japan's militarization, its involvement in the Pentagon's global aggressive plans, and the country's transformation into the largest U.S. nuclear base in Asia have been stepped up now. We can now hear from Tokyo bellicose "demands" of the Soviet Union, barely camouflaged by sighing about the "Soviet military threat," borrowed from Washington's propagandists. Tokyo supports the obstructionist U.S. position at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

The Nakasone cabinet's dangerous playing up to the U.S. course of exacerbating tension in the Far East and all over the world is encountering constantly growing opposition by the Japanese public. Mass protest demonstrations against the Japanese-U.S. maneuvers and the arrival of the aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" at the Japanese port of Sasebo are taking place all over the country. There are quite a few people, within both business circles and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party itself, who reject the "aircraft carrier course" and advocate the consolidation of peace and security in the Far East.

Relying on Strength

The start of this month was marked in El Salvador by one of the largest combat successes by the patriots so far in almost 4 years of armed struggle against the antipopular regime kept in power thanks to generous U.S. economic and military aid. The partisans carried out a surprise attack against puppet soldiers in the country's third-largest city, San Miguel.

"Other attacks could follow, calculated to test the new capability of the Salvadoran Army, which is still being trained by U.S. advisers," U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes. The journal admits that, despite the "American show of strength at sea and during joint maneuvers with Honduras," the revolutionary spirit of Salvadoran insurgents remains "as high as ever."

In its attempts to pacify the public, including Congress, who are alarmed by the danger of U.S. involvement in a new adventure similar to the "dirty war" in Vietnam, the administration sent special presidential envoy R. Stone on a "peacemaking" mission in Central America. According to an ABC correspondent, this "peacemaking" mission was conceived for the purpose of "countering what the White House sees as the growing problem of the administration's image in the public eye."

Proceeding from the principled course of political settlement, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] agreed to meet R. Stone and members of a "peace mission" from the Salvadoran capital. During the talks the FMLN demanded an end to U.S. interference in El Salvador and participation in the transitional government. Stone and the famous "peace mission" from San Salvador demanded that the patriots stop the struggle and participate in elections set by the Salvadoran Government for early next year. To put it simply -- capitulation. The patriots reject this trick, describing the "elections" as a farce.

The true goals of the White House in Central America, including El Salvador, were set out 12 September by U.S. Under Secretary of Defense F. Ikle at the Baltimore International Affairs Council. Ikle called for the legitimate government in Nicaragua to be undermined and said that, if this does not materialize, Washington is ready to "partition Central America" and to "set up with its own forces a new front line of the conflict between West and East right here on our continent." He openly declared that the administration "is striving for military victory and not a negotiated settlement in El Salvador."

Washington "officials" are relying on crude military strength and on supporting the Salvadoran "gorillas," who are waging a war of extermination against their own people. But the "big stick" policy is encountering growing opposition.

FURTHER ON RASHIDOV'S ADDRESS TO WRITERS

LD031334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 3 Oct 83

["Excerpt" of speech by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party, at opening of seventh conference of African and Asian writers in Tashkent on 26 September -- recorded]

[Text] Time does not stand still. Fighters who have fulfilled their civic duty to the end on the barricades of the age depart this life, but in their stead new cohorts, soldiers of the ideological front, the heirs and continuers of the sacred cause of freedom arise. There have been many events, many pleasant and joyful events, in the 25-year history of the African and Asian writers' movement. It has achieved numerous successes in the struggle for the bright ideals of freedom and peace, but we will not conceal the fact that we have encountered no small difficulties, problems of our own, and grievous losses. However, the strength of our movement, its health and youth, lies in the fact that these losses have not shaken the unity and monolithic nature of the African-Asian writers in their striving after noble, lofty, humanist aims. The spirit of Tashkent is alive, and triumphant! [applause]

QUESTIONS TO U.S. ON KAL 'STILL NOT ANSWERED'

PM031105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Long Series of Questions"]

[Text] New York, 27 Sep -- The Reagan administration has still not answered a long series of questions relating to the flight of the South Korean plane in Soviet airspace, THE NEW YORK TIMES states. The Reagan administration rejects the possibility that that plane was carrying out a reconnaissance mission. As THE NEW YORK TIMES points out, however, "a Congressional committee is currently investigating this."

The mendacity of Washington's statements that the United States had no part in the incident is pointed out by T. Gervasi, director of the Center for Military Research and Analysis, in particular. On the administration's own admission, he told VILLAGE VOICE, in the vicinity of Kamchatka over which the South Korean aircraft flew there was also a RC-135 reconnaissance plane, sent there to monitor the Soviet antiaircraft defense system. If so, T. Gervasi pointed out, the "Cobra Dane" radar installed on one of the Aleutian islands must have been used in the U.S. reconnaissance operation. This radar works round the clock and has a range of thousands of miles. It can track 100 targets simultaneously. In order to establish that the plane was off course there was no need to monitor and decipher radio signals over a period of several hours, as the administration claims. Taking a look at the radar screen would have sufficed.

ANDROPOV STATEMENT ON U.S. POLICY, INF REVIEWED

PM031022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Defending Peace on Earth"]

[Text] The whole world's attention is riveted on the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It is being viewed everywhere as a document of exceptional importance, as a substantial and timely word from the CPSU and Soviet state at an extraordinarily dangerous moment of world development. It is being assessed as a new expression of our country's goodwill and an appeal to man's reason.

Wherever they live in the world, people well remember the period of the relaxation of international tension. The peoples pinned great hopes on the expansion and intensification of that process. Detente is linked in people's imagination with the elimination of the nuclear threat and therefore with the opportunity of living, working, and raising their children in peace. Instead, mankind is threatened by the danger of being in a world torn by conflict and is gasping beneath the burden of lethal weaponry. That is where the course steered in international affairs by the present U.S. Administration is leading.

In the prevailing situation the Soviet leadership has deemed it necessary to inform Soviet people, other peoples, and all those responsible for determining state policy of its own assessment of this course. In brief, it is a militarist course posing a grave threat to peace. Its essence is to take no account of the interests of other states and peoples and to try to secure dominant world positions for the United States.

The peoples judge a particular government's policy primarily by its actions. The U.S. President's bombastic statements about his loyalty to the cause of peace and peoples' self-determination and sovereignty cannot conceal the truth about U.S. policy. Those who still cherished illusions as to the possibility of the present U.S. Administration's policy taking a turn for the better have been obliged, in the light of recent events, to take a sober look at the real state of affairs. An arms race on an unprecedented scale, subtle acts of provocation and criminal acts of subversion, pathological anticommunism -- that is Washington's misanthropic policy today. Beginning by raising the specter of the "Soviet military threat," the latter-day contenders for the role of shapers of the world's destiny have reached the point of declaring a "crusade" against socialism as a social system and are endeavoring to persuade people that there is no place for socialism in the world -- in the world as Washington would like to see it.

However, wishes and opportunities are far from the same thing. No one can reverse the course of history. The USSR and the other socialist countries will live and develop according to their own laws -- the laws of the most progressive social system.

In the 65 years of its existence the Soviet state has come through many ordeals. Those who attempted to encroach on its integrity and independence and on our system have found themselves on the ash heap of history. Soviet people welcome with profound satisfaction the statement that the security of our country and our allies will be safeguarded in any circumstances, that the motherland's defense capability is at a level which makes it inadvisable for anyone to stage a trial of strength.

For its part the USSR does not seek such a trial. "The Soviet leadership is not faced with the question of which line to steer in international affairs even in the new, acute situation," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said. "Our course continues to be aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, at the relaxation of tension, the curbing of the arms race, and the expansion and intensification of cooperation between states. That is the unvarying will of the CPSU and entire Soviet people. These, we are convinced, are the aspirations of all peoples."

No, mankind is not doomed to death! An end can and must be put to the arms race. In advancing far-reaching proposals for limiting and reducing nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range -- in Europe, we are concerned not only for the security of the USSR and the socialist community states but also for the security of other countries. There is still a possibility of reaching an accord on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. For that it is necessary to treat seriously the USSR's well-known proposals -- honest, constructive proposals based on the principle of equality and identical security. If, counter to the will of the majority of the West European countries' population, the U.S. nuclear missiles do appear in Europe, that will be a fundamental step hostile to the cause of peace on the part of the U.S. leaders and the figures in other NATO countries who act in unison with them.

The Soviet Union's goodwill and desire to reach agreement should be interpreted by no one as a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union will know how to provide a suitable response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance, and its words will not be at odds with its deeds.

At the same time, as a principled opponent of competition in producing and stockpiling weapons of mass destruction, the Soviet Union is convinced that this path cannot lead to the solution of a single one of the problems facing mankind. The release of material resources which are being senselessly squandered on the arms race and the development of man's inexhaustible creative potential -- that is what can unite people and what should determine states' policy. The forces of militarism must be halted and joint efforts employed to prevent the world from slipping into the abyss. An awareness of this need is gaining hold of increasingly broad masses. Evidence of this is the scale of the antimissile movement which has developed in Europe and on other continents.

The Soviet Union confirms that it wants to live in peace with all countries, including the United States. It does not nurture aggressive plans, does not impose the arms race, does not impose its social system. Our country will continue to do everything possible to defend world peace. Soviet people warmly and unanimously support the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement was welcomed with tremendous satisfaction by all people of goodwill. It is designed to serve as a powerful new impetus to pooling the peoples' efforts in the struggle against the danger menacing mankind.

World Media Reaction Depicted

PM030912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report dated 29 September: "Defending Peace on Earth"]

[Text] The statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is at the center of international public and press attention.

In publishing this document the foreign mass media are stressing that the Soviet Union's policy is unfailingly aimed at maintaining and strengthening peace, reducing tension, curbing the arms race, and expanding and deepening cooperation between states. It is pointed out that the USSR's thoughts and aspirations are embodied in specific proposals aimed at achieving a change for the better in the international situation and defending peace on earth.

Yu.V. Andropov's statement, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, is a fitting and profoundly argued reply to the U.S. Government's militarist aspirations and adventurist policy, which are a serious threat to peace. This exceptionally important document reaffirms the USSR's unshakeable will for peace with the utmost clarity. In a desire to validate their dangerous and inhuman policy U.S. imperialist circles are heaping up slander against the Soviet Union and socialism, with the tone being set by President Reagan himself. But all the slanderous attacks by the enemies of socialism turn to dust when they come up against the facts, which confirm that socialism and peace are inseparable.

The Soviet Union is steadily following a policy of peace, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) stresses. The USSR considers that the arms race can and must be ended. At the same time it warns that if, contrary to the will of the majority of the West European countries' population, the American nuclear missiles do appear on the European Continent, it will be a step of fundamental dimensions hostile to the cause of peace. The Soviet leader has convincingly shown that the U.S. so-called "flexibility" at the Geneva talks is no more than a fraud. The U.S. and NATO circles that would like to steer the Geneva negotiations into a preprogrammed impasse should remember that the Soviet Union is capable of guaranteeing its own security and the security of its friends and allies under any conditions.

In putting forward far-reaching proposals on limiting and reducing nuclear arms -- both strategic arms and medium-range arms in Europe -- Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG writes, the Soviet Union is concerned not only with the security of the USSR and the socialist community states, but with the security of all other countries. As for U.S. policy, it is a policy literally dripping with militarism, which is shown in Washington's unwillingness to hold any serious negotiations on problems of curbing the arms race. The Soviet Union calls on the world's peoples and governments to do everything necessary to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, publishing the full text of Yu.V. Andropov's statement, writes: In this highly unusual statement couched in a firm tone the Soviet leader touched on the whole complex of Soviet-American relations under the Reagan administration. Moscow warns that the deployment of the American missiles in Europe will be a step hostile to the cause of peace. The Soviet leader accused the Reagan administration of posing a threat to peace by the unprecedented buildup of its military potential, the expansion of the American military presence throughout the world, and the U.S. attempts to secure support for its militarist policy from West Europe and Japan. At the same time, Yu.V. Andropov reaffirmed the USSR's desire to have peaceful relations with the United States and to reach mutually acceptable agreements at the Geneva negotiations on both medium-range and strategic nuclear arms.

Yu.V. Andropov, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "accused the United States of following a militarist course which increases the threat of nuclear war, rejected Reagan's latest proposal on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and warned that the Soviet Union is capable of making an appropriate response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military and strategic balance."

The Soviet leader, NBC TV states, declared that tension has increased in all regions of the world as a result of the Reagan administration's militarist policy. He stressed that U.S. policy makes one doubt whether any restraints exist for Washington at all to prevent a crossing of a line before which any sensible person would stop. The American AP news agency reports: Moscow criticized the United States for its unwillingness to hold any serious negotiations on arms control and rejected President Reagan's so-called new move at the Geneva negotiations as virtually identical to previous American proposals.

The U.S. State Department simultaneously issued a "statement" which made the usual attempt to slander the USSR, distort the essence of its peace-loving policy, and shift onto others the blame for the deaths of the people on board the South Korean spyplane that was sent into USSR airspace. It is clear from the State Department's statement that Washington intends to continue to occupy at the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe a one-sided and unconstructive stance aimed at blocking these talks and deploying the American Pershing and cruise missiles on West European soil.

The Soviet leader, France's L'HUMANITE writes, stated that the essence of Washington's militarist policy is to try to secure for the United States a dominating position in the world regardless of the interests of other states and peoples. The unprecedented build-up of the U.S. military potential and the large-scale programs for the production of all types of weaponry -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional -- are subordinated to these very ends. The United States is now planning to spread the unrestrained arms race to space too. The USSR asks an important question: Do any restraints exist for Washington at all to prevent it from crossing a line before which any sensible person would stop?

Moscow, West German's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes, sharply criticized Washington's policy, noting that at the Geneva talks it has chosen delaying tactics in an attempt to secure the deployment of American Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles on West European soil and the transformation of West Europe into a hostage of American policy. Yu.V. Andropov stressed that the deployment of the new American nuclear weapons in West Europe will be considered by the Soviet Union to be a step of fundamental dimensions that is hostile to the cause of peace on the part of the U.S. leaders and the figures in the other NATO countries who are acting in concert with them.

The Soviet leader, another West German newspaper -- GENERAL ANZEIGER -- states, warned that the Soviet Union's goodwill and its wish to reach agreement should not be taken as a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union is capable of making an appropriate response to any attempt to upset the existing military and strategic balance, and its words will never be at variance with its deeds.

The Soviet leader, Britain's THE GUARDIAN notes, indicated that the sophisticated provocation using the South Korean plane was organized by the U.S. special services and was an instance of extreme adventurism in policy. Moscow resolutely denounced the Reagan administration's policy, including its stance at the Geneva negotiations. The whole essence of the new move in the American position, Yu.V. Andropov stated, boils down to a proposal that agreement be reached on the number of Soviet medium-range missiles to be reduced, and the number of new American missiles to be deployed in Europe as a supplement to the nuclear potential that NATO already has. "Yu.V. Andropov, noting that the United States has set its sights on an East-West confrontation, warned against turning the struggle of ideas into a military struggle, which would cost all humanity too dear," the DAILY TELEGRAPH writes.

Moscow, Japan's KYODO news agency reports, stresses that the U.S. leaders do not set the aim of reaching an accord with the Soviet Union on the issues of reducing nuclear arms in Europe. They are only dragging their feet and trying to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe at all costs. The Soviet leader, Japan's TOKYO SHIMBUN writes, stated that the responsibility for the fueling of international tension is borne by the United States, which aims to drag things out in order to deploy the nuclear missiles in West Europe. Yu. V. Andropov stressed that the United States is unwilling to conduct serious disarmament negotiations.

The Soviet Union points to the only way out of the acute international situation that has been created, India's PATRIOT notes. The freeing of the material resources pointlessly wasted on the arms race and the revelation of man's inexhaustible creative potential -- this is what can unite people and what should determine states' policies on the threshold of the 21st century. This statement by Yu.V. Andropov is new and vivid testimony to the Soviet Union's profound love of peace and its firm will not only to defend but also to strengthen peace on the planet.

'Hour of Truth' for U.S. Policy

LD032158 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Sep 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN Political Observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- exceptional in its importance -- immediately became the central event of the whole week. From the position of our country's high authority and with a feeling of the greatest responsibility for the fate of the world, in a spieit of frankness and principled straightforwardness, this statement expressed what the Soviet leadership considered it necessary to say to all people on earth, both within our own country and abroad, about the foreign policy course of the present Administration of the United States. The hour of truth has come to disperse the illusions of people in other countries about the changes for the better that have allegedly already been noted in the policy of the present U.S. Administration.

Over the past few days the master of the White House, with the passion of a professional actor, has literally not let the microphone out of his hands and has not walked past a single platform, including the platform of the UN Organization, in his attempts to send people off along a false trail. Nevertheless, it is impossible to escape the truth, even for those who are incapable of seeing it because they have been blinded by anticommunism. And the truth lies in the fact that under cover of anticommunism those who would claim the rule of ruler of the world's destinies are trying to implant orders which are to their own liking wherever they encounter rebuttal; and they with nuclear weapons threaten those who are capable of standing up for themselves.

It is not surprising that millions of people over the past few days have started to ask themselves more and more frequently the alarming question: Does Washington indeed have any brakes to prevent it crossing the point before which any individual of common sense has to stop? International observers have evaluated the statement by Comrade Andropov in a perfectly reasoned way as a call for realism and reason, and equally as a serious warning to the American leadership not to turn the confrontation of ideas into military confrontation, and not to stage trials of strength, for the Soviet Union will be capable of giving an appropriate reply to any attempt to break the balance that has come into being, and in this it will be as good as its word.

And at the same time -- as the international reactions stress -- the peace-loving public everywhere has received with particular satisfaction and understanding the resolve of our country and our people, expressed in the Soviet leader's statement, to continue to make every effort in the name of preserving and strengthening peace.

REAGAN SOUTHEAST ASIA TRIP CURTAILMENT NOTED

LD032204 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that President Reagan has canceled visits to three Southeast Asian countries -- the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand -- countries he intended to visit next month. However, President Reagan intends to make trips to Japan and South Korea, scheduled for the same time.

The United States has been strengthening military cooperation with Japan and South Korea. This cooperation has already been called a Washington, Tokyo and Seoul triangle.

ATTACK ON REAGAN'S INTELLECTUAL ABILITY CITED

PM031138 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "DER SPIEGEL on R. Reagan"]

[Text] Bonn, 24 Sep -- Are the U.S. President's statements on today's most important political problems a sign of his limitations? This question, DER SPIEGEL magazine writes is now troubling many journalists, politicians, and public figures.

Americans, the weekly points out, have so far been indulgent with their President if he confused the names of countries or people. He confuses Libya with Lebanon, for example; in Brazil he delivered a toast to Bolivia's prosperity; and, addressing E. Kennedy, senator from the State of Massachusetts, he called him "Senator Massachusetts."

But when Ronald Reagan speaks about nuclear war, the arms race in space, or the Soviet Union, DER SPIEGEL stresses, seemingly harmless errors in the President's speeches and his inability to collect his thoughts assume quite a different significance. The magazine draws attention to the fact that Reagan's inability to separate ideas promoted by his ideological convictions from political reality, and his tendency to see the world as it is depicted by the conservative READER'S DIGEST magazine, which is aimed at the U.S. intellectual philistine, "strike fear" into informed Washington journalists. These journalists see Reagan as a man who "acts without reliable information" and "sees the world through the prism of anecdotes."

In one of his speeches, for example, Reagan claimed that submarine-launched nuclear missiles can be recalled. If the President holds to his -- incorrect -- view, the U.S. magazine NATION gloomily comments in this connection, he is in for an unpleasant surprise in the shape of a nuclear war.

The U.S. President was under the impression, DER SPIEGEL reminds us, that the removal of radioactive wastes posed no problems. He thought that these wastes could be compressed into small briquettes and sunk in the ocean.

"Is Reagan smart? Just how weak is he?" One-time NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Steven Weisman exclaimed in horror at the latest presidential "pearl."

"The head of state is intellectually lazy," journalist Lou Cannon, author of a book on Reagan, has said. "He is ill-informed and does not realize just how ill-informed he is."

Reagan's advisers seldom allow visitors with the courage to express views which are contrary to his convictions into the President's Oval Office. If those invited to a meeting in the White House ask the President a question, Reagan asks his advisers or cabinet members to answer for him. He himself merely listens. What is more, he can only concentrate for 7 minutes. He perks up, however, at the mere recollection of the good old days when he attended baseball matches as a reporter.

Reagan's cabinet seldom meets in full session, DER SPIEGEL writes. The President does not like studying documents. His advisers explain important questions to him with the help of tables, diagrams, and even movies. The reports on the highly complex problems of world politics submitted to the President by William Clark, assistant to the President for national security affairs, consists of just four or five paragraphs.

Reagan is fond of inserting into the speeches prepared for him examples taken from READER'S DIGEST articles sent to him by friends. As a result, DER SPIEGEL points out, the "facts" cited by him as examples are frequently at variance with reality.

In an attempt to avoid the blunders which allow the public to form an idea of the true mentality and intellectual abilities of the head of the Washington administration, the President's advisers are now carefully monitoring the way he prepares for public statements. Some "spontaneous" replies to anticipated questions at press conferences are merely learned by heart by ex-actor Reagan. This is entirely consistent with the nature of the White House incumbent, who, DER SPIEGEL writes, is apt to mechanically trot out information and anecdotes, instead of thinking first.

REAGAN'S MORAL 'RHETORIC' CONTRASTED WITH ACTS

LD032152 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Oct 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN Political Observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Let us return again to that confrontation of the two lines in world politics which has been observed this week with particular force concerning the beginning of the general discussion at the UN General Assembly, the causes of which were exposed in detail in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. In every act and statement by the bosses of American policy, in all of the fuss which they organized on the eve of the session, one could clearly distinguish the intention not only to skim off as much anti-Soviet fat as possible from the dirty provocation with the South Korean aircraft, but also to create for the American leader the conditions for a kind of benefit performance, an exclusive show on the stage of the United Nations Organization. You already know the press reports about the fact that Reagan did everything possible in his UN speech to present black as white and vice versa. Thus, for example, he gave it to be understood that it is the American course of rearmament that is, allegedly, contributing to the strengthening of the cause of peace, and at the same time he hypocritically lamented about the increase in the use of violence in many regions, as if the U.S. Administration were in no way party to this. This is precisely a clear example of that pharisaism which is given a worthy rebuff in the statement by Comrade Andropov. The world well knows the value of such moralizing. Morality, as it is understood by Washington figures, was instilled in Vietnam by means of napalm and poisonous chemicals. It is being knocked into people in Lebanon by volleys from the guns of ships. This morality is being introduced in El Salvador through genocide. And this list of crimes could be continued. So we do have something to say about the moral aspect of the policy of the United States, too, both when recalling history and when speaking of the present.

The subversion undertaken by Reagan against the developing countries has taken on an openly scandalous nature. Not only has the President distorted the path of the liberation struggle which the young member-states of the UN have taken by treating it as an increase in manifestations of violence for the sake of violence, but he also permitted himself an attempt to discredit the Nonaligned Movement, which unites more than 100 young states -- a great force of modern times. Arbitrarily dividing these countries into genuinely nonaligned and pseudo-nonaligned, he did not refrain from using such words as client states, vassals and such.

This is how the chief of the Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD comments upon these passages: This fact shows the insignificant amount of respect with which Reagan and his administration treats the forces which support peace and the relaxation of international tension. The TIMES OF INDIA came to the conclusion that this speech is an eloquent example of rhetoric which does not know its limits and of inveterate prejudice. And the NATIONAL HERALD, again, describes Reagan's escapade as unethical, amoral and illogical.

It is truly difficult to master the logic of a government which, while preaching moralistic sermons left and right, holds a big stick behind its back the whole time, and occasionally starts to use it.

'VITRIOLIC' ANTI-SOVIET POLICY CONDEMNED

LD032227 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The Reagan policy of dealing with the Soviet Union -- vitriolic language and an all-out arms race -- is flourishing as never before. The administration has cynically used the airliner incident to step up its anti-Soviet bombast and win congressional approval of a large assortment of new weapons. Has this policy made the United States and the world at large feel more secure? Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov takes a look at the issue:

The consensus of world opinion is that at the moment of its fullest application the Reagan policy of dealing with the Soviet Union has proved to be totally bankrupt. Never since the early fifties, at the height of the cold war, has the world found itself in such a dangerous state of East-West relations. Even some administration officials reportedly realize the dangers involved in Reagan's policy. The recent statement by Soviet President Yuriy Andropov on relations with the United States has served to many in Washington as a kind of eye-opener. If anyone had any illusions as to the possible evolution for the better of the present American Administration, said Yuriy Andropov, the latest developments have finally dispelled them.

For 2 and 1/2 years the Reagan administration has consistently refused to engage in a meaningful dialogue with this country, matching its harsh rhetoric with an unprecedented weapons buildup. The dangers of such a course have been pointed out in a remarkable article by George Kennan, appearing in the current issue of THE NEW YORKER. Mr Kennan bluntly described Reagan's policy as inexcusably childish, unworthy of people charged with the responsibility of conducting the affairs of a great power in an endangered world. And that may well be an understatement on Mr Kennan's part. The veteran diplomat, who served as United States ambassador to Moscow in the early fifties and who has devoted his entire life career to the problem of East-West relations, deplored the current state of the United States-Soviet relationship. According to Mr Kennan, ordinary communication with the Soviet Union has virtually ceased. Our leaders talk about the relationship more and more in military terms to the point where the ordinary citizen is compelled to conclude that some sort of military showdown is the only conceivable denouement.

If that is what the American Administration has been striving for in its policy, then it is having a field day now. While understandably concerned about the heightened world tensions, the Soviet Union cannot be possibly intimated into submission by the Reagan administration's policies. As Yuriy Andropov put it in his statement, the Soviet state has successfully overcome many trials, including crucial ones, during the 6 and 1/2 decades of its existence. Those who encroached on the integrity of our state, its independence, and our system, found themselves on the garbage heap of history. And we shall be able, said the Soviet leader, to ensure the security of our friends and allies, under any circumstances.

'IGNORAMUSES' SEEN RUNNING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD011128 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- The Soviet people, displaying calm, reserve and confidence in its strength, counters the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen by rallying even more closely in support of the CPSU, political news analyst Servey Losev writes in an article headlined "Socialism Is Invincible". The article has been contributed to the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE). These days Soviet people at their meetings across the land -- from Brest to Kamchatka -- ardently approve of the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the statement which contains the Soviet leadership's in-depth assessment of the militarist course which is being pursued in international affairs by the present Administration of the United States.

Washington's turn from negotiations to confrontation is known to have begun not today or yesterday, the news analyst goes on. We are now observing the concluding stage of the baleful change when power in the USA has been really taken hold of by direct proteges of the military-industrial complex -- the California group of military-industrial corporations closely connected with the leadership of the incumbent Republican administration -- Ronald Reagan, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs William Clark, CIA Director William Casey and the like.

At present the White House, when selecting candidates for top government posts, gives preference to those whose primitive anti-communism and an inclination for the use of methods of blackmail, brute force, and diktat of weapons and money in politics combine with hatred for everything progressive and with crass ignorance.

As the U.S. newspaper BALTIMORE SUN wrote, commenting on answers given by William Clark at hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, reality surpassed the predictions that William Clark would place himself in an embarrassing position: His ignorance in foreign-policy matters has been recognised by himself as being so glaring that if one assesses his knowledge according to a ten-point scale, it nears absolute zero. Clark's "revelations", as has been related in the lobby of Congress, almost drove some members of the Senate committee to a heart attack, the political new analyst points out. Nonetheless the Senate endorsed the nomination of William Clark and he filled the most influential post of assistant to the President for national security affairs. This has been the subject of comment in an editorial in the French bourgeois newspaper LE MONDE under a caustic, "The Rise of an Ignoramus".

We of course are far from belittling the intellectual level of our adversaries. Tens of voluminous reports and recommendations prepared for the Reagan administration by the Hoover Institution and other "think tanks" of America indicate that the ruling class draws the intellectual elite of the USA into elaboration of foreign policy. But all this is called upon to serve the selfish interests of the most reactionary imperialist grouping which in the highest-ever degree represents the interests of the military-industrial complex to which it owes its stay in power.

It is precisely those ignoramuses in politics that have a decisive say at the concluding stage of shaping U.S. course. The combination of ignorance and force which the USA undoubtedly has creates a situation which is dangerous to mankind.

Reagan and Co rage now because they do not wish to put up with the fact of the existence of the military-strategic balance between the USSR and the USA, between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation. They do not wish to transact affairs with our great power on a par and would like to dictate their conditions. But wishes and possibilities are far from being one and the same thing, Sergey Losev emphasizes.

U.S. 'PLANS' PREEMPTIVE STRIKE ON SOVIET BLOC

LD301925 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0910 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow 30 Sep (TASS) -- Recent events display a stepping up of the military bloc policy of imperialism, writes the October issue of MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN. This intensification, the journal continues, is caused by the increase in the military trends in U.S. foreign policy and that of other imperialist states, and primarily by the aggressive nature of the military strategy of "direct confrontation" taken up by the present U.S. Administration. Its main aim is "to destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system."

The new American military strategy envisages the use of force as the main means of attaining U.S. world domination. In accordance with this strategy there are plans for a massive "preemptive" nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in combination with "limited" nuclear strikes against other regions "of vital interest" to the United States.

Guided by the precepts of this strategy, the journal continues, the United States has expanded the scale of preparations for conducting war on a worldwide scale. In 1982 alone the number of American troops abroad reached 543,400 men.

The ruling circles of the United States and a number of imperialist states, in their effort to "sap the will" and material possibilities of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for armed counteraction, are intensifying pressure and creating obstacles to the development of normal, mutually advantageous relations between states of the two socioeconomic systems in all spheres. The U.S. Administration is using the military bloc policy to carry out military preparations for a war involving the combined military potential of the capitalist states and the developing countries that depend on them. The ruling circles of the United States consider this potential as the basis for the international military-political alliance of the imperialist states, the magazine MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN writes.

ILICHEV IN BEIJING FOR 'POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS'

LD041009 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0948 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct [TASS] -- L.F. Ilichev, special representative of the government of the Soviet Union and deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has arrived in Beijing for Soviet-Chinese political consultations. He was met at the airport by Qian Qichen, special representative of the government of the People's Republic of China and PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Among those meeting him were I.S. Shcherbakov, ambassador of the USSR to the PRC, and the heads of diplomatic missions of a number of socialist countries accredited in Beijing.

PRC REPORT ON ANDROPOV STATEMENTS NOTED

PM030945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "Halting the Forces of Imperialism"]

[Excerpts] 30 Sep -- The Soviet Union, loyal to its policy of peace, resolutely advocates halting the forces of imperialism and preventing the world from sliding into the abyss of nuclear war. That is the leitmotiv of numerous comments by eminent public and political figures in various countries and by foreign mass media to the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Yu.V. Andropov, China's XINHUA agency reports, has stated that the United States is trying delaying tactics at the Geneva talks in order then to set about deploying its missiles in West Europe. The Soviet Union perceives no desire on the U.S. part to engage in earnest in resolving the problem of limiting and reducing strategic arms. The Soviet leader noted that the Soviet Union will know how to deliver an appropriate response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance. At the same time Yu.V. Andropov said that the USSR wants to live in peace with all countries and is seeking a resolute turn for the better in the international situation.

USSR, PRC AMITY GROUPS 'RESTORING RELATIONS'

OW031137 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] In the Soviet Union, we are doing important work -- educating the Soviet people to befriend the Chinese people and respect their eventful history, revolutionary traditions and age-old culture. A reporter from this station interviewed Comrade (Kulikova), responsible secretary and member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and asked her several questions concerning the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in 1983.

[Begin recording in Russian, fading into superimposed Mandarin translation] [Reporter] As a responsible secretary and member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, can you give a brief account of the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in 1983?

[(Kulikova)] The 25th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society fell at the end of last year. In 1983, the Society has energetically continued its activities, primarily designed to make the Leninist internationalist policies of our party and the Soviet Union towards China widely known to the Soviet people. The Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society continues to carry out various commemorating activities. For instance, it has undertaken activities to mark important historical events concerning Chinese people's national liberation and revolution and revolutionary struggles, and important days concerning Chinese Communists, internationalists and famous artists and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. Let me cite several of those activities. This year, the society has sponsored activities to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Film Workers' Association, the 60th anniversary of the strike of the Beijing-Hankou railroad workers, the 85th birthday of famous Chinese writer Lao She, and the 30th anniversary of famous Chinese painter Xu Beihong's death. On 28 September this year, the society held a gala musical concert to mark the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

[Reporter] What are the distinct features of the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in 1983?

[(Kulikova)] The staff members of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union constantly took part in activities sponsored by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in 1983. The society continues to meet with representatives of various Chinese circles during their visits in the Soviet Union, and with Chinese personages who visit the Soviet Union as guests of the Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union. For instance, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held meetings with the Chinese gymnastic delegation that came to our country to participate in the 1983 Moscow Newspaper Cup International Women's Gymnastic Tournament, the Chinese film workers' delegation that participated in the 13th Moscow film festical and the Chinese women's volleyball team that took part in a Chinese-Soviet friendly match. An important aspect of the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society is the restoration of its relations with the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association. A delegation of the two Chinese associations visited our country from 3 to 18 July this year. They visited Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, studied the Soviet people's achievements in livelihood, economy, culture and technology, and met with the leaders of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

[Reporter] Will you discuss in detail the development of relations between the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society?

[(Kulikova)] During the meeting, we again put forth a proposal for restoring relations between the two organizations, according to plan. We suggested an exchange of visits by activists and visiting groups of each other's amity organization every year. It is gratifying that the first such visiting group of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society will leave for China on 5 October. The group will be led by Academician Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. We also suggested an exchange of visits by delegations of each other's amity organization and the exchange of photo and book exhibitions, films and periodicals. We believe that the expansion of relations between the amity organizations of the two countries conforms to the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. [end recording]

MOSCOW RAPS JAPAN'S MILITARY EXERCISES WITH U.S.

OW040131 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 30 September 83

[Viktor Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] Recent events indicate that Japan's military preparations, which are being made in an unbroken chain, are connected with various joint military maneuvers and exercises with the U.S. forces. For example, the large-scale joint haval maneuvers of Japan and the United States that began on 25 September are still going on, while joint exercises of the Japanese and U.S. air forces are scheduled to begin 1 October and last till 8 October. Moreover, large exercises of the Japanese and U.S. ground forces will be held in Hokkaido from 6 to 15 October. In this connection, Radio Moscow military affairs commentator Viktor Vinogradov comments as follows:

What commands attention is the fact that the Pentagon, the U.S. Department of Defense, has been most actively involved in all demonstrations of military power that have already been launched or are to be held soon. The point is not merely that a large contingent of the U.S. forces has gradually come to actually play a major role in these provocative actions. It has also become increasingly clear that all these maneuvers and exercises have been planned on the basis of Washington's global interests and carried out in accordance with Pentagon's scenarios. The essence of all these well-known so-called interests lies in the following facts stressed by Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his statement issued on 28 September:

The U.S. military presence thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory is being expanded on all kinds of far-fetched pretexts. Bridgeheads are being created for direct interference in the affairs of other states with the aid of armed force and for the utilization of U.S. weapons against any country that rejects Washington's diktat. As a result, tension has increased in all regions of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa, the Near East and Central America.

The other NATO countries are increasingly being dragged into the implementation of all these dangerous plans of Washington. Moreover, efforts are being made to revive Japanese militarism and to link it to the NATO blocks military-political machine.

This was what General Secretary Andropov said in his statement. This point has been very clearly indicated by the joint naval maneuvers of Japan and the United States that began on 25 September. Taking part in the maneuvers is a large formation of U.S. combat vessels, including the most up-to-date nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" that is sailing northward to make port call at Sasebo with the official approval of the Japanese authorities.

The Japanese Self-Defense Forces will join this large formation of U.S. vessels in training for operations to block international straits in the Far East. Moreover, in the final stage of the maneuvers, training will be held for rapid deployment operations of armed forces from the southern part of Japan to Hokkaido.

What commands attention is that even U.S. papers admit the provocative nature of these maneuvers in which the Soviet Union is held as the hypothetical enemy. For example, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes in this connection as follows: Japan has never taken such a positive part and action in military exercises with the United States in areas close to Soviet territory as it does on the current occasion.

The same anti-Soviet attitude can be clearly seen in the large exercises of the Japanese air force scheduled to begin 1 October. Taking part in the exercises will be about 24,000 servicemen, over 250 military aircraft and a number of battleships. The U.S. forces will not take direct part in these exercises. However, representatives from U.S. commands will observe every stage of the exercises to see if the war games, aimed at repulsing a so-called attack from the north and at further seizing enemy air bases, are carried out in accordance with the plans mapped out by the Pentagon.

As for the joint exercises of the Japanese and U.S. ground forces to be held in Hokkaido from 6 to 15 October, they are of an undisguised provocative nature. All Self-Defense Forces stationed in Hokkaido and U.S. forces stationed in various parts of Japan will take part in these exercises to be held in Hokkaido. Furthermore, the 9th Marine Division will be airlifted from Washington State on U.S. territory to Hokkaido to take part in these exercises.

As has been examined in the above, the Reagan administration has organized demonstrations of military power one after another in the Far East. By dragging the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into these demonstrations, it has not only further complicated and aggravated the situation in this region but also endangered Japan's security.

It seems that the Tokyo dignitaries that have approved of Japan's participation in the adventurist military actions of the United States should take this point well into consideration.

COMMENTATOR SEES 'TRADE WAR' BETWEEN U.S., JAPAN

LD021653 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 2 Oct 83

["U.S. Increasing Pressure on Japan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes: The meeting between U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Japanese Foreign Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno at the weekend demonstrated again that in trading and economic relations between the two countries tolerance is more and more frequently giving way to irritation and concessions to reciprocal grievances. During the talks Washington brought increased pressure to bear on Japan in a bid to make it open the door of its domestic market "still wider" to U.S. manufactures and farm produce and to provide more opportunities for U.S. capital to thrust into such sectors of the Japanese economy as the chemicals, aluminum and pulp-and-paper industries. Baldrige threatened that failure to comply with the U.S. demands might have a most adverse effect on the entire gamut of U.S.-Japanese relations. What made Washington so strongly irritated?

First of all, the U.S. growing balance of payments deficit in trade with Japan. Whereas in 1981 Japanese exports to the United States were 16,000 million dollars bigger than U.S. exports to Japan, in 1982 the gap widened to 19,000 million dollars. This year, according to preliminary estimates, it will exceed 20,000 million dollars. They in Washington are claiming unwaringly that Tokyo's export policy is undermining the international system of "free trade." Americans are charging that, by subsidising its export-oriented industries, Japan is creating conditions for its monopolies to be able to edge out U.S. firms from the U.S. market almost completely.

But it is an open secret that Japanese products are more competitive than U.S. ones more often than not. On the other hand, the United States itself is also granting benefits and aid to its companies to enable them to promote their products in external markets more vigorously.

But they prefer to pass this fact over in silence, while clamouring about "the Japanese sway" in an effort to protect the U.S. market from the flow of commodities from the Far Eastern partner and to create hothouse conditions for U.S. monopolies on home ground.

Forced to do so under U.S. pressure, Japan "voluntarily" curtailed its car exports to the U.S. market. Higher customs duties, which were recently imposed by Washington, have sharply reduced access there also to Japanese motorcycles. Ronald Reagan's decision to introduce quotas and double tariffs on speciality steels hit Japanese steel makers hard. But Washington appears still unsatisfied. U.S. Congress is currently studying more than 50 protectionist bills directed against Japan.

Along with adopting protectionist measures against Japanese products and demanding an easier access to the Japanese market for U.S. monopolies, Washington is busily dragging Tokyo into the arms race. At present every seventh Japanese firm is in the arms business. This deflects investments from civilian industries. As a result, the competitiveness of Japanese products is falling. This is precisely what is being sought by the White House. The "trade war" between the two countries is getting more fierce.

DPRK NEWSMEN TOUR USSR, MEET WITH RUSAKOV

PM280747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "PRAVDA's Guests"]

[Text] A delegation from the newspaper NODONG SINMUN (Workers Party of Korea) headed by deputy chief editor (Pak Chon Sun) has been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the PRAVDA editorial board. The guests toured the country. In addition to Moscow, they visited Leningrad, Tbilisi, and Kursk. The guests familiarized themselves with PRAVDA's work experience, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, and met with party and economic leaders, working people in cities and rural areas, and local newspaper journalists.

The delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

S. KOREA STUDENTS SEEK 'TO RESTORE DEMOCRACY'

SK030255 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The South Korean police have arrested 17 college students on charges of scattering handbills calling for staging a demonstration against the antipopular Chon Tu-hwan regime.

College students in Seoul have recently staged anti-government demonstrations, urging the government authorities to restore democracy in South Korea and to stop meddling in academic activities on the campuses.

WEINBERGER PAKISTAN VISIT CAUSES 'HIGHER TENSION'

LD032228 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes: U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Pakistan took place amid broadly-based anti-American actions. After he had arrived in that country where popular actions for democracy have been continuing unabated for a long time, the Pentagon chief of identified himself with the Pakistani regime, promising it firm support in the fight with what he called "anti-government elements". Weinberger assured the head of the military regime that the Reagan administration would make it certain that Pakistan would receive the earlier agreed-upon 3.2-billion-dollar package of military and economic aid in full.

He did not conceal that the aid was being granted in return for the intransigent posture which the United States wants the Pakistani military regime to maintain in relation to Soviet military presence in Afghanistan. At the same time he said that the administration's plans of increasing U.S. military presence in the region, in particular beefing up the "Rapid Deployment Force" so that it could be committed to action quickly in the Persian Gulf area, had met with extensive support in Islamabad.

The U.S. defence secretary made a big effort during his visit to instigate Pakistan and Afghan counter-revolutionaries operating out of it to step up their acts of aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Unlike other U.S. officials who cover up their exhortations by alleging U.S. "interest" in seeing a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the Pentagon chief openly urged the escalation of undeclared war against the DRA. When visiting an Afghan refugee camp in the suburbs of Peshawar, Weinberger demonstratively called on the bandits to fight the Afghan revolution to the end. He bluntly declared that the United States would continue to do everything to assist them with that fight.

The U.S. defence secretary's conduct demonstrated vividly the worth of U.S. Administration officials' claims about their interest in a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Just a few days earlier U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed out in his report analysing the progress of talks to settle the Afghan problem in 1982 and 1983 that a long way had been covered in the process of those talks towards attaining a just and lasting political solution. All concerned sides, he said, had still be resolved in the spirit of goodwill to take part in consistently advancing the process of a comprehensive settlement. The diplomatic process, the U.N. secretary-general said, was going in the right direction. A settlement was possible on the basis of what had already been achieved, on condition that the necessary political decisions would be taken.

As shown by Weinberger's actions in Pakistan, the Reagan administration's real intention is precisely to prevent such a political solution and, moreover, to throw up further obstacles in the way of a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

The Pentagon chiefs' visit to Pakistan gave away unmistakably the U.S. wish to see higher tension in that region.

DRA PRESS CONFERENCE ON KILLED UK AGENT REPORTED

LD031212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Kabul 3 Oct (TASS) -- A press conference for local and foreign journalists has taken place here, during which new facts were revealed on the subversive activity of Western special services against the DRA.

According to the statement of the representative of the BAKHTAR news agency, the U.S. and NATO imperialist circles, who continue to conduct an undeclared war against the people of independent Afghanistan, are actively using counterrevolutionary gangs sent in from the territory of Pakistan, both to loot the natural resources of Afghanistan, and to cover up the intelligence activity of the representatives of the Western special services.

It was reported at the press conference that in July of this year, in the district of Bagram in the province of Parvan, in an armed clash with one of the bands making its way from the northern Afghan province of Badakhshan, known the world over for its deposits of lapis-lazuli, a caravan carrying over two metric tons of this precious commercial stone with a total value of $2.5 million was seized. Among those killed was an Englishman named Stewart Bodman. Identification documents and medical papers say that Bodman, a British subject, lived at 10 Britten Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire. On him were found still and movie cameras with exposed film showing the disposition of Afghan and Soviet forces, topographical maps of the area published in the United States, and a travel diary with notes on the operations of the intelligence group of which, besides Bodman, several other representatives of Western countries were members.

The group was equipped with means of communication via artificial satellite, computers for coding information, and instructions on how to prepare explosives and explosive devices with electrical, timing, and chemical detonators.

Bodman's documents make it clear that another group of spies was to enter Afghan territory in the future. It was to include four British special services officers: Robert McGinn, Chrism, Stephen Zluik and Phil [names as received]. The letters found on Bodman indicate that spy groups act under cover from civilians firms from Britain and France: 'Gulf Features Service', officially registered in London; and 'International Medical Aid' ('AMI'), a French organization administered by Afghan authorities that gained notoriety some months ago in connection with the case against the French citizen Philippe Augoyard.

The group was counting on the active assistance of subversive bands organized with Bodman's help out of counterrevolutionary rabble within the DRA.

A leading role in organizing the "reception" of the foreign spy groups on Afghan territory was played by one Alauddin from Panjshir. In his notes, Bodman recorded his "high opinion" of the help given him by Alauddin and Takher, the latter who worked in the group as interpreter. Both of them, as the DRA security organs established, belonged to the Jamiat-e Islami Afghanistan counterrevolutionary group, which engages in carrying out bloody terror against the civilian population of the DRA.

INDIA CP DOCUMENT ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT CITED

LD301752 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi September 30 TASS -- The Communist Party of India has strongly criticized the derogatory attacks of the U.S. President on the Non-Aligned Movement. Reagan's attacks on the Non-Aligned Movement reflect with utmost clarity the course of U.S. imperialism for the escalation of the nuclear arms race and armed confrontation, says a statement of N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, released here. U.S. diktat will be countered by the invigoration of the struggle waged by the non-aligned countries for ending the deadly arms race and for saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe, towards which the Reagan administration is pushing mankind, the document stresses.

OIL, GAS EXPLORATION TOPIC AT USSR-PAKISTAN TALKS

BK010930 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Pakistani Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Rao Farman Ali Khan has had further talks with the experts of the Soviet state committee for foreign trade relations in Moscow. According to Moscow Radio, matters relating to promotion of cooperation in the field of exploration of minerals and oil and gas deposits were discussed. The Soviet side expressed willingness to supply necessary equipment and materials for this purpose.

GANG OF 'CUTTHROATS' REPORTED 'ELIMINATED' IN DRA

PM281322 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] Kabul, 19 Sep -- As the BAKHTAR agency has reported, a gang of counterrevolutionaries that had been terrorizing the peaceful population has been eliminated in the district of (Besud), Nangarhar Province. Seven cutthroats have been taken prisoner. A large quantity of foreign-made weapons and ammunition was seized from the bandits, who had been burning schools and mosques and mining roads and bridges. Documents which were seized attest to links between the rebels and counterrevolutionary leaders entrenched in neighboring Pakistan.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN TRIBESMEN VISIT TURKMENISTAN -- A delegation composed of representatives of Afghan tribes is currently acquainting itself with Turkmen SSR. The guests from Afghanistan visited Chardzhou today. Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Russians, and representatives of other nations in our country live in a fraternal atmosphere together with Turkmen people in Chardzhou, which is one of Turkmenistan's largest cities and oblast centers. (Tullaay Ilyasova), deputy chairman of the Chardzhou Oblast City Party Committee, received the guests from Afghanistan and briefed them on the oblast's economic and social development. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Sep 83 GF]

PZPR POLITBURO SESSION DISCUSSES OCTOBER PLENUM

PM031122 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep -- According to PAP, a session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has been held here. Questions connected with preparations for the next PZPR Central Committee plenum, which will open 14 October, were examined.

It was emphasized at the session that at the present stage of socialist development and of the efforts to effect social and economic stabilization in Poland, ideological problems assume particular importance. The internal and international situation demands a further activation of the PZPR's ideological activity, the revival and consolidation of socialist values in public consciousness, the stimulation of the working people's patriotic activity, and the consolidation of the working class' leading role in the socialist development of the country.

The Politburo decided to submit draft documents on the principles of the PZPR's cadre policy and on the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic in 1984 for discussion by the coming plenum.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined the report of the PZPR delegation to the Moscow conference of the central committee secretaries for international and ideological questions of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties. It was noted that the implementation of the decisions adopted at that conference will be an important contribution to further developing the socialist countries' peace offensive.

The session emphasized that in the conditions of mounting international tension special importance attaches to the consolidation of the socialist countries' unity and cohesion and to the consistent and coordinated implementation of their jointly elaborated initiatives and programs.

PZPR PLANT SECRETARIES HOLD CONFERENCE IN WARSAW

PM031053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference at the PZPR Central Committee"]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Sep -- A conference of first secretaries of PZPR party committees at major Polish enterprises has been held at the PZPR Central Committee. It examined certain topical problems of socioeconomic development and questions relating to the trade union movement in the country and working people's participation in economic activity.

The conference discussed the tasks, role and place of PZPR organizations in enterprises' work. In this connection emphasis was placed on the need to link the report and election campaign in the PZPR more closely to the strengthening of collaboration between party and trade union organizations and on the need to counteract attempts by opposition forces in the country to influence the working class.

BULGARIAN CP PLENUM MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGE

PM031222 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report "Important Questions"]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Sep -- The central papers today report on the BCP Central Committee Plenum which has been held here.

It discussed the draft integrated plan for Bulgaria's socioeconomic development and the country's draft state budget for 1984. The report was delivered by S. Bonev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The plenum approved the main propositions of the plan for Bulgaria's socioeconomic develo ment and the country's budget for 1984 and advised the Council of Ministers to pass them on for examination by the republic's National Assembly.

The plenum also discussed organizational questions. It released A. Lilov -- at his request -- from his duties as member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee in connection with his transfer to other work and thanked him for all he had done.

ZHIVKOV MEETS PDRY LEADER 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

LD040832 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia October 4 TASS -- Complete identity of the positions of the two parties and countries on all matters under consideration was stated at a meeting of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). The meeting was held Monday night in Sofia where 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is on a visit.

The sides expressed serious concern over the deterioration of the international situation which has been brought about by the aggressive policy of the reactionary militarist circles of the USA and its allies aimed at speeding up the arms race and at upsetting the military balance in Europe and in the world in favour of imperialism. They pointed out a big importance of the constructive peace initiatives of the USSR and other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and expressed full support for the assessments and conclusions contained in Yuriy Andropov's statement dated September 27.

When discussing the situation in the Middle East Todor Zhivkov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out that the entire responsibility for the extremely strained situation that has developed there rests with the USA which gives all-round support to the Israeli Government's expansionist policy, seeking to eliminate the Arab national-liberation movement. In this connection they condemned the USA's and its NATO allies' direct military interference in Lebanon.

The two leaders came out for the preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and expressed hope that the cease-fire will create prerequisites for full normalisation of the situation in the country on the basis of national concord. A withdrawal of all U.S., Israeli, and NATO troops from Lebanon is an indispensable condition for that.

Todor Zhivkov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized that a just peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and subsequently, through guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to the establishment of a state of their own. The two leaders consider that for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East it is essential to convene an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

SFRY'S STAMBOLIC MEETS WITH GRISHIN IN MOSCOW

LD031805 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- At the start of a 4-day visit by a delegation of the Belgrade LC City Committee, Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the City Committee and member of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee, had his first meeting today with his host, Viktor Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. In a 2-hour talk, Grishin and Stambolic briefed each other on the work of the Moscow and Belgrade party organizations.

Viktor Grishin briefed the Belgrade LC delegation on Moscow's development and on the party's activities in implementing the tasks in the economic sphere and implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the recent Central Committee plenums and the points in the speeches by Yuriy Andropov, leader of the party and head of state. He underlined that a great deal of attention is devoted in the work of party organizations at all levels to ideological education. The talks encompassed, in particular, matters relating to cooperation between the Belgrade and Moscow party organizations and between the capital cities of the two countries. Ivan Stambolic reiterated an invitation to Viktor Grishin to visit Belgrade.

Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in the USSR, was also present at the talks. The Belgrade LC delegation paid a visit today to the Khromatron works, one of Moscow's largest work collectives, producing cathode ray tubes for color television sets.

APRO-LED HUNGARIAN DELEGATION IN MOSCOW, GEORGIA

Received by Shitikov

LD291703 Budapest MTI in English 1101 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 29 (MTI) -- Headed by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, the Hungarian parliamentary delegation, which arrived in the Soviet Union Wednesday for an official friendship visit on the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, left for Tbilisi, capital of Georgia, Thursday morning.

Wednesday the MP's paid a visit to the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and held a brief discussion, marked by cordial and comradely atmosphere, with Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and other officials of the Supreme Soviet. Antal Apro said that contacts between people's representation organs are an important field of Hungarian-Soviet relations which are developing dynamically and successfully. The present visit of the parliamentary delegation is aimed at continuing the exchange of experience between the Hungarian National Assembly and the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. Aleksey Shitikov expressed his conviction that the visit of Hungarian MP's would further deepen the relations of the two countries' the highest [as received] organs of state authority.

During the three-day visit to Georgia the Hungarian MP's are to get acquainted with the life and industrial and agricultural development of that Transcaucasian republic, and hold talks with leaders of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Arrival in Soviet Georgia

LD301432 Budapest MTI in English 1106 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Tbilisi, September 30 (MTI) -- The Hungarian parliamentary delegation, which is paying an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and under the leadership of Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, arrived in Tbilisi, Thursday.

The Hungarian delegation met Pavel Gilashvili, Presidium president of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia. In a discussion, marked by warm and cordial atmosphere, the two parties highly appreciated and expressed their wish to further expand the comprehensive cooperation of Georgia and Hungary.

The delegation leaders spoke about the work of the highest state authority organs of Hungary and Georgia, and the Georgian deputies heard with great interest the concepts on the further development of Hungary's election system.

Antal Apro gave a short briefing about the state of Hungary and said that the independence of companies and economic units is a fundamental question in the further development of Hungary's economic management system. Hungarian people are making great efforts to preserve the international solvency of the country. Antal Apro referred to the achievements of Hungarian agriculture and spoke about the difficulties caused by bad weather, particularly in fodder supply. Hungary had never had such a large livestock, and it would like to preserve the present level, he said.

The delegation continues its visit to Georgia Friday.

Meet With Shevardnadze

LD011800 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Tbilisi, October 1 (MTI) -- The programme of the Hungarian parliamentary delegation currently visiting the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic is to continue Saturday. The delegation, headed by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, arrived in the Soviet Union Wednesday for an official friendship visit on the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. The Hungarian MP's have been staying in Georgia since Thursday.

The Hungarian delegation has got an inside view of the economic life of the republic, and got acquainted with some outstanding works of Georgian culture and architecture. During the talks held in the Supreme Soviet of Georgia both parties spoke with satisfaction about the development of relations between Georgia and Hungary and confirmed their will to further strengthen and deepen bilateral ties.

On Saturday the Hungarian delegation is to meet Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Political Committee of the CPSU CC, and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party.

STAMBOLIC-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD021657 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow Oct 2 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the city committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade, headed by president of the city committee Ivan Stambolic arrived in Moscow today, on Sunday. The delegation arrived here for a three-day visit to Moscow at the invitation of the secretary of the Moscow city committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Grishin.

The delegation of the city committee of the League of Communists in Belgrade will hold talks in Moscow on cooperation between the party organizations of the two cities and on the promotion of cooperation in various fields of social and economic life of Belgrade and Moscow.

Meeting With Grishin

LD031805 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Moscow 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- At the beginning of a 4-day visit by a delegation of the Belgrade LC city committee, Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the city committee and member of the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee, had his first meeting today with his host, Viktor Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow city party committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. In a 2-hour talk, Grishin and Stambolic briefed each other on the work of the Moscow and Belgrade party organizations.

Viktor Grishin briefed the Belgrade LC delegation on Moscow's development and on the party's activities in implementing the tasks in the economic sphere and implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the recent Central Committee plenums and the points in the speeches by Yuriy Andropov, leader of the party and head of state. He emphasized that in the work of party organizations at all levels a great deal of attention is devoted to ideological education.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY ATTACHE HOLDS RECEPTION

LD301451 Budapest MTI in English 1127 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 29 (MTI) -- To mark Hungarian Armed Forces Day, Brigadier General Laszlo Varga, military and air attache at the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow, gave a reception Friday.

Present were Marshal Semen Kurkotkin, deputy minister of defence, Army General Aleksey Yepishev, head of the political group of the Soviet Army and Naval fleet, and several members of the Soviet Corps of Generals.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV RECEIVES GDR PLANNING CHIEF

PM041006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Economic Ties Strengthening"]

[Text] On 28 September N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, met with G. Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

Questions of the further all-around development of economic cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, the coordination of the two countries' state plans for 1986-90 and the longer term, and the implementation of specific measures to realize the accords in the sphere of strengthening economic, scientific, and technical ties -- accords reached during the GDR party and state delegation's visit to Moscow in May 1983 -- were discussed durint the talks.

MUECKENBERGER MEETS CPSU'S SOLOMENTSEV IN MOSCOW

AU290930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- On Tuesday Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the SED Central Committee, met for a talk with Mikhail Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee. The friendly meeting was attended by Ivan Gustov, first deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee, and Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

KOSTANDOV RECEIVES GDR'S SCHUERER 29 SEP

PM031117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] On 29 September L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a conversation with G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

Specific measures pertaining to the implementation of the accords reached during the GDR party and government delegation's visit to the Soviet Union last May, which it is planned to implement within the framework of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the GDR, were discussed.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV RECEIVES SFRY ENVOY DRULOVIC

LD012232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1932 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow 10 Oct (TANJUG) -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to Moscow. During the conversation on this occasion they discussed topical questions of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation.

CSSR 'UNRESERVED' APPROVAL OF ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD301914 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Prague September 30 TASS -- The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak Government have expressed unreserved approval for the statement made by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In a joint statement, which was issued here today, they said that it meets the fundamental interests of mankind to ensure life in conditions of peace. The statement of the Soviet leader has evoked broad response also among the Czechoslovak people, who took it especially close to their hearts also because it was these days 45 years ago that the forces of international imperialism had closed the Munich deal and committed a crime against the Czechoslovak people. The Western powers had treacherously betrayed them, deliberately sacrificing the national and state independence of Czechoslovakia in order to untie the Nazi aggressors' hands and prod him into enslaving other nations.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak Government spoke highly of the firm and principled position of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state. The USSR has again demonstrated to the entire world that a policy of peace, security and cooperation among nations is the main principle of the Leninist peaceful policy.

This policy fully meets the interests and aspirations of the Czechoslovak people. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak Government consistently maintain this policy in the spirit of unbreakable friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, regarding it as the guarantee of a peaceful construction of socialism in Czechoslovakia and the guarantee of the removal of the threat of nuclear catastrophe and of the ensurance of a peaceful life to all nations, the statement said.

TASS SPECULATES ON WEINBERGER VISIT TO ITALY

LD031352 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Rome October 3 TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has arrived in the Italian capital. He has a meeting today with Italy's Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Affairs Minister Giulio Andreotti. He will be later received at the Vatican.

The question of the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Italy will be in the focus of the talks to be held by the Pentagon chief here. The local democratic press points out that Weinberger's visit means another "test of loyalty" of Italy as regards the dangerous plans of American and NATO hawks. At present, when a radical shift is possible in the problem of nuclear missiles in Europe after the latest Soviet initiatives are seeking to enlist support of its allies for the implementation of the deployment plans.

According to the newspaper IL MESSAGGERO, Weinberger intends to discuss with Italian officials "technicalities" of the deployment of cruise missiles in Sicily. "The American minister is sure of Italy's readiness to back the plan of 'modernising' NATO's nuclear-missile forces," the newspaper stresses.

UK PAPER CITED ON 'SECRET' U.S. MISSILE DELIVERY

LD032336 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] London October 3 TASS -- The United States has started airlifting cruise missiles secretly to the Greenham Common airbase, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote today. Citing "reliable sources in Washington", the newspaper says that U.S. transport planes carried out the operation in night time and in extreme secrecy, wary of fresh outbursts of protest by the peace camp participants near the gate to the Greenham Common base. The DAILY TELEGRAPH says that about 20 cruise missiles will be delivered to the base in this manner in the coming weeks.

The BBC Information Service reported today that a spokesman for the British Defence Ministry was forced to admit that launching pads and other equipment have already been delivered to Greenham Common, although he denied the fact of cruise missiles having been delivered there.

Noting that just a few days ago the British Defence Ministry refused to confirm reports about the delivery of launching pad components to the base, observers do not ruleout the likelihood that the present "denials" by the Defence Ministry are designed to calm the country's public and to hide from **Britons** the true scale of the preparations for deploying a new generation of U.S. nuclear-missiles weapons on British soil.

In this connection a recent report by SPIEGEL is being recalled here that similar operations are in full swing in the FRG territory as well.

PRAVDA ON ROGERS' INTERVIEW WITH UK DAILY

PM031331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Kharlanov "Rejoinder": "With General's Directness"]

[Text] Rogers is extremely voluble. This thought is bound to occur when you look at the speeches, interviews, and articles by the U.S. general, supreme allied commander in Europe, which have inundated the editorial offices of practically all the leading West European papers.

One of them was published by Britain's THE GUARDIAN, which gave it the meaningful heading "Agenda."

As one might have guessed right away, Rogers places the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe without fail at the top of the agenda as the most urgent item in the NATO action program for the immediate future. The general bitterly regrets that the public of the countries where the missiles are to be installed in a number of cases shows a "misunderstanding of certain aspects" of NATO's "two-track decision."

And to dispel this "misunderstanding" Rogers gives away a cherished NATO secret. The Pershing and cruise missiles are being introduced into the continent not only for the military purpose of a nuclear first strike against the USSR, but also to accomplish the political tasks Washington has set for NATO. "We are seeking to deter political intimidation and economic coercion," the general said, and explained for the very slow-witted what this means.

Western Europe is in disarray: Some are refusing "military modernization," others are developing trends "which would be increasingly compatible with the Soviet system," and still others are seeking the conclusion of "financial and trade agreements with the West which favor the Russians." And all this is being done despite all the exhortation and shouts from the White House.

The U.S. Administration will not tolerate this situation any longer. "From the political viewpoint," the general points out, "NATO must be a model of unity and cohesion" -- around the Pentagon, of course. This must be the supreme goal of the "national policy of the sovereign states" which are members of NATO, and the Pershing and cruise missiles will guarantee its attainment.

And as a final assurance for those who are displaying "misunderstanding," Rogers confirms once again that the United States is prepared to "resort to a nuclear response. including the option of first use of nuclear weapons." That is, it is prepared to protect U.S. and NATO interests to the bitter end -- right down to the last West European.

BEGLOV ON DEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES IN W. EUROPE

LD032202 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Oct 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov, APN political observer]

[Text] The heat of the struggle against the threat to deploy the new American nuclear missiles in West Europe is continuing to grow. This threat is alarming not just the Europeans. An understanding of the universal nature of this danger is reaching the consciousness of an ever greater number of people on other continents. This is evidently the explanation for President Reagan's scheme to make the question of Euromissiles a kind of peg for his speech at the UN General Assembly, in an attempt to, as they say, palm off old goods -- the notorious pseudo-zero option -- in a new packaging. But, nevertheless, as many international observers admit, the sensation didn't come off. As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed in his statement, the deceit that was laid has become clear this time too. They are proposing that we should hold a conversation about how we should help the NATO bloc to break, to its advantage, the balance in medium-range nuclear missiles which exists in the European zone. And they are presenting this course as something new, without batting an eyelid.

International responses to that statement stress: Moscow is warning once again that the deployment of the American missiles in Europe will be a step which is hostile to the cause of peace. Nor can the peoples of West Europe fail to be aware of the dangerous consequences of that step.

They want to transform them into accomplices in a plan for collective suicide. During these very days an event took place in West Germany which shows even more profoundly the sinister nature of such plans by the Pentagon. A scandal flared up in connection with the military exercises which were taking place in the area of the West German town of Hanau where American soldiers dug large pits in order to master operations for the burial of those who have died as a result of an exchange of nuclear strikes.

The West European papers asked during those days, reasonably: Into the head of what American general could the thought come of conducting such exercises at a time when the spectre of the complete destruction of the West German population in a nuclear conflict is endangering the antimilitary movement in West Germany?

TASS: FRANCE MASTERS NEUTRON BOMB TECHNOLOGY

LD031336 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Paris October 3 TASS -- As is clear from the statement of Defence Minister Charles Hernu, France has mastered the technology of neutron weapon production. In the reply to the written interpellation by one of the senators he emphasized that "the law on the military programme for 1984-1988 envisages continuation of the necessary work over this weapon."

FRG OPPOSITION LEADER CITED ON EUROMISSILES

PM031602 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Proposals"]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Sep -- H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany parliamentary faction, speaking at a press conference in Bonn today, noted the importance of the proposals contained in Yu. V. Andropov's reply to the group of FRG Bundestag Social Democratic deputies. In particular, he stated that "we should welcome the fact that General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov sees the possibility of saving the world from a new round of the nuclear arms race. FRG Social Democrats are focusing their efforts on exploiting this possibility."

Pointing out the need to reach accord at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, H.-J. Vogel stressed that a constructive consideration of the proposals contained in the Soviet leader's pronouncements "would benefit the talks."

Only by taking the French and British medium-range nuclear systems into account can an accord be reached at these talks, H.-J. Vogel continued. There can only be a real breakthrough at the talks when the West stops acting as if the 162 French and British nuclear systems aimed at the USSR did not exist. These systems, H.-J. Vogel stressed, are not covered by the SALT agreements. Therefore we demand that the United States agree without fail to take them into account at the Geneva talks.

FRG territory is the prime deployment site for the new U.S. nuclear missiles. In the event of a nuclear confrontation the FRG would very quickly become a desert. Therefore it is the duty of the Bonn government to do its best to ensure that a solution is found in Geneva whereby the new missiles are not deployed. This is the wish of the majority of the country's population, H.-J. Vogel said.

PRAVDA LINKS NATO MANEUVERS TO LEBANESE CRISIS

PM031312 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Filatov "Commentator's Column: Justified Alarm"]

[Text] Major maneuvers codenamed "Display Determination-83," which are part of a series of military exercised by NATO armies in West European countries this fall, have begun in the eastern Mediterranean.

The Armed Forces of the United States, Britain, Italy, Portugal, and Turkey are taking part in them. According to the official story, the aim of the maneuvers is to check the degree of interaction and combat readiness of NATO ground and naval forces and, in particular, to rehearse assault landing operations.

However, attention is drawn by the fact that the "Display Determination-83" exercises are being held in direct proximity to Lebanese shores. And though officials in the North Atlantic bloc countries' capitals are trying to assure the world public that these maneuvers have nothing to do with the Lebanese crisis, completely different reports have appeared in the West European press. Thus, for example, British ships dispatched to take part in the maneuvers are in stiking distance of Lebanon. According to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, they can be rapidly transferred to the Lebanese coast. Thus, the British military does not rule out the possibility of stepping up its interference in Lebanon, where U.S. and French forces, which as is known, have already taken part in combat operations, are already involved. The Reagan administration is persistently involving its allies in the Lebanese events.

Formally, the maneuvers only affect the territory of certain NATO countries taking apart in them. However, there is no doubt that an attempt by the North Atlantic bloc to extend its influence to the Near East region is behind the concentration of NATO naval might in the eastern Mediterranean. The actions of the NATO military contain a direct challenge to the region's peoples and a desire to exert pressure or even intimidate by military force those countries which pursue an anti-imperialist policy.

The Lebanese events clearly demonstrate to what lengths the NATO countries' leaders may go in order to achieve their hegemonist aims. The imperialists' maneuvers are adding fuel to the flames of the continuing conflict in this region of the globe.

MOSCOW: LEBANON U.S. 'SPRINGBOARD' AGAINST SYRIA

LD031748 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Beirut: The actions of the American military testify that the United States intends to use Lebanon and its territorial waters as a springboard for unleashing aggression against Arab states, first and foremost, the Syrian Arab Republic. On the orders of the Pentagon, reconnaissance of the Lebanese land-based theater of military actions, and also the active control of its coastal waters, is taking palce. Having destroyed, in the course of bombardment from the sea, the Ash-Shuf and Alayh mountainous regions of the country, U.S. warships yesterday carried out naval manuevers near the coastal town of Sidon. The ships began a sea battle, in the course of which shells and missiles were used. A shore landing from launches by Marines, with the support of helicopters, was practiced in the exercises.

MOSCOW REPORTS CEASE-FIRE PROVOCATIONS IN LEBANON

LD032155 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Oct 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov, APN political observer]

[Text] The situation in Lebanon at the beginning of this week was beginning to become normalized. Reports came in about a truce between the sides in the internal Lebanese conflict. However, by the end of the week the cannons and the machine guns again began to chatter there. It was reported that violations of the cease-fire were provoked by Israeli agents. This is yet further evidence of the instability of the whole foundation upon which the present attempts are being made to come to a settlement of the situation in Lebanon. It is scarcely possible so long as that long-suffering country is beneath the muzzles of the guns of Israeli occupiers and the heavy guns of the American fleet. President Reagan has just reached agreement with Congress about an extension of the stay of the Marines in Lebanon by an additional 18 months; this means that the stake being placed upon American-Israeli expansion and arbitrary rule remains in force.

EGYPTIAN LAW REPEAL, STATE OF EMERGENCY VIEWED

Opposition Reservations

PM031126 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed "own correspondent" dispatch: "Antidemocratic Laws Repealed"]

[Text] Cairo, 27 Sep -- Egyptian President H. Mubarak has issued decrees annulling the antidemocratic laws "on the defense of national unity and social peace" and "on the defense of the internal front," which were introduced in the As-Sadat period.

Both laws long served as a grounds for suppressing citizens' elementary rights and freedoms. They were used to sanction detention or imprisonment for anyone accused of "subversive activity," and for participating in strikes, demonstrations, and so forth. As-Sadat's even more odious 1972 law permitting the arrest on political grounds of "any suspect" will be partially reviewed alongside the complete repeal of these repressive enactments. An extraordinary session of the Egyptian People's Assembly is being convened to ratify the presidential decrees.

While welcoming these positive decisions, the opposition press notes at the same time that the authorities are leaving a number of other repressive measures in force, and in particular are preparing to extend the state of emergency in the country for another year. Only the repeal of the entire system of antidemocratic legislation can ensure a further improvement of the domestic political situation, the Egyptian Liberal Socialist Party-produced newspaper AL-AHRAR writes.

Moscow on Emergency Extension

LD031843 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The Egyptian People's Assembly has decided to extend the state of emergency for another year. The state of emergency was declared in October 1981 when President as-Sadat was assassinated. The Egyptian Parliament, the majority of which is composed of deputies of the ruling National Democratic Party, supported the government in this respect.

The opposition voted against the decision, regarding this step as a harassment of freedoms and an obstacle on the path of spreading democracy in the country. In fact, extending the state of emergency is meant to prevent the opposition from consolidating its influence among the masses, especially with the approaching elections for the consultative council and (?deputies) of the local authorities. It is common knowledge that the opposition shows criticism which is supported by [words indistinct] of some trends of Egypt's policy, including the foreign policy. One example is its one-way leaning toward the United States and the desire by official Cairo to follow the Camp David course.

In this respect the statement made by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak a few days ago after his meeting with President Reagan in the United States is significant. The Egyptian president again praised the so-called Reagan initiative. He could not find one good word to utter about the Fes Arab summit plan of last year.

From the opposition point of view, Egypt's external policy trend does not reflect the will of the majority of the Egyptian people. Extending the state of emergency in Egypt, (?it expressed), indicates that the government is not sure of the support by the Egyptian masses for its policy.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM031106 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under general heading "News": "Egypt: State of Emergency Extended"]

[Text] News agencies report from Cairo that the Egyptian Government has submitted to Parliament a bill to extend by a year the state of emergency declared on 6 October 1981 -- the day former President Anwar as-Sadat was assassinated.

Defending the need to prolong the state of emergency, a government spokesman said that in the past year there have been 18 attempts to overthrow President Husni Mubarak's present administration.

PRAVDA NOTES COMMEMORATION OF AN-NASIR DEATH

PM031035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "To the memory of An-Nasir"]

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep -- Widespread events, devoted to the memory of the Republic's first president -- Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir -- have been held in Egypt. A meeting, in which members of government, parliamentary deputies, and prominent public figures, took part, was held in Cairo to mark the 13th anniversary of his death. Mass meetings organized at the initiative of the various political parties were held in other cities across the country.

The Egyptian press notes An-Nasir's great contribution to the struggle against imperialism, to liberate the country's economy from colonial demination, and to improve the life of the people's masses. The progressive transformations within the country, its independent policy in the world arena, and Egypt's active role in the Nonaligned Movement, the newspaper AL-AHALI writes, are indissolubly linked with the name of the July revolution's leader.

As is known, under the rule of As-Sadat, who deviated from An-Nasir's course, attempts were made to remove expunge An-Nasir's memory from Egyptians' minds. Time has shown that these attempts were in vain. Today you can see again portraits of the first president in the streets of Egyptian cities, and books about him and tape recordings of his speeches in the stores. The Egyptian people honor the memory of their outstanding son.

PONOMAREV WELCOMES ALGERIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD031821 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- A delegation from the National Liberation Front (FLN) party of Algeria led by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and head of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN party's Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was welcomed by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and senior officials of the CPSU CC apparatus.

The welcoming party included Messaoud Ait Chalal, member of the Central Committee of the FLN party and ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic to the USSR.

SOVIET-SYRIAN AMITY GROUP LAUDS FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD031300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0740 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 3 Oct (TASS) -- A solemn meeting devoted to the 3d anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and Syria has taken place in the Syrian capital. Prominent Syrian public figures, activists in the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, and young people of the capital took part.

Ya'qub Kiru, member of the Syrian CP Central Committee and member of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society Executive Committee spoke at the meeting and gave a high evaluation of the role and significance of the document signed. On behalf of the Syrian people he thanked the land of the Soviets for the help and support shown to the Syrian Republic. The speaker stressed that, thanks to the economic and technical help of the USSR, a large number of extremely important economic projects have been built in Syria which will help to strengthen the country's economic independence, progress, and prosperity.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES ANGOLAN PARTY REPRESENTATIVE

LD031758 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev held a conversation today with member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party Roberto de Almeida.

They examined the questions of the links between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party, successfully developing on the basis of the agreement on cooperation between the two parties. Solidarity was expressed on behalf of the CPSU with the courageous struggle waged by the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA-Workers' Party against the aggression of the racist Republic of South Africa which relies on the support of imperialist forces led by the USA.

NIGERIAN NATIONAL DAY, POLITICAL SCENE VIEWED

LD012152 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 1 Oct 83

[From the "Africa as We See It" feature]

[Text] October 1st is Nigeria's national day. This year the festivities in Lagos include the ceremony of taking office by the president and by the new federal administration. More on this from Vladlen Mikhaylov.

On the threshold of the 23d anniversary of its independence Nigeria went through serious trials which resulted in proving that the internal stability and national unity of Africa's most populous country are firm enough. The recent multistate general elections to the federal and state government bodies posed a major test. Prior to the elections the Western media predicted that the acute power struggle between Nigeria's parties leaning on different ethnic groups would result in kindling tribalist passions and even in splitting the nation. Apart from these predictions Western secret services made vigorous attempts to aggravate the situation in Nigeria by smuggling arms into the country, while the Western media spread provocative rumors distorting statements issued by political leaders. However, the Nigerians displayed on the whole political consciousness, restraint and discipline which dispelled the West's hope as to destabilization in Nigeria.

The Western powers did not succeed in undermining stability in the young nation by resorting to an unprecedented act of economic subversion -- cuts in their purchases of Nigerian oil, the country's major export item and hard currency source. Stronger unity and stability in Nigeria are in evidence. This is largely due to the fact that Nigeria's ruling National Party pursued the right course in its economic and social policy. In the meantime, the party's leaders realize that these are only the first steps. It is necessary to continue restructuring the backward colonial economy, eliminating the dangerous disproportion in the level of industrial and agricultural development and altering the welfare and education systems. The public is seriously concerned over rising unemployment and over the falling output of export crops. The young nation is facing many problems, but the National Party's approach to them has been approved by the majority of Nigerian citizens who at the recent general elections voted in favor of selecting the party's leader, President Alhaji Shehu Shangari, for a second term in office.

U.S. SEEN CREATING ANTI-NICARAGUAN BLOC

LD032222 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes: The Reagan administration has made another step towards escalating military interference in Central America and further heightening tension in that part of the world. Its current effort to form a military bloc under its aegis, which will include the puppet military dictatorships of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, convincingly confirms that U.S. ruling circles are still banking on the use of arms against the countries and peoples of the Western Hemisphere, which reject Washington's diktat.

The United States has long been planning to form such a bloc under the pretext of resuscitating the so-called Central American Defense Council, which virtually ceased to exist right after the Nicaraguan people had overthrown hangman Somoza, who had been the main U.S. placeman in that council. The only impediment to these plans has been the difficulty with finding a fitting man to replace Somoza in reliably and obediently furthering Reagan's policy of military violence and terror in Central America. Ultimately, Washington's choice fell on Guatemalan General Oscar Humberto Mejia, whom even Western diplomats, who are accredited in Guatemala and posted well on his record of savagely suppressing Guatemalan people with bloody repressions, call him "the hawk of the hawks."

Last August, as is known the C.I.A. and the Pentagon organized another military coup in Guatemala, which made Washington's chosen man, Mejia, head of another dictatorial regime in that country. Less than two months after that, Mejia held a meeting, which was enveloped in strictest secrecy, at his Santo Tomas estate outside the Guatemalan capital with leaders of the armed forces of Honduras and El Salvador as well as Panama. General Paul Gorman, commander of the U.S. southern military district who, incidentally, had been made responsible by the Pentagon, according to a recent NEW YORK TIMES report, for all operations by U.S. Armed Forces in Central America, also came there.

Although Washington is still declining to confirm even the very fact that the meeting took place, a Guatemalan Army spokesman bluntly disclosed that the main objective of the military bloc, whose foundation was laid at the meeting under the guidance of Gorman, is to struggle against the Nicaraguan Sandinist government.

What we have is another proof of the hypocrisy and pharisaism of the leaders of the Washington administration, in the first place President Reagan himself, who never tires to claim publicly that they are seeking peace in Central America and backing the peace proposals of the "Contadora Group", while conducting feverish preparations for large-scale military activities against Nicaragua and against the national liberation forces of El Salvador and other countries in the region. By putting together a military alliance of Central American dictatorships and trying to drag under Latin American countries into it as well, Washington is clearly out to realise its idea of so-called "collective" interventionist actions in Central America, under whose cover it is planning to move there also its own regular troops.

CIA AID TO NICARAGUAN REBELS DESCRIBED

LD031034 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] San Francisco October 3 TASS -- Planes, taking off from the military airfield Ilopango, are heading for Nicaragua.

They are piloted by agents of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States and military pilots of El Salvador who underwent speical training at CIA schools. They deliver cargoes to gangs of counterrevolutionaries functioning in Nicaragua. This was reported by the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES, referring to the testimony of official U.S. representatives.

They note that cargoes intended for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries arrive in Ilopango aboard U.S. military planes -- either directly from the United States, or from the American base in Panama -- along with weapons and ammunition for the Army of the El Salvador regime. One can distinguish only by a special blue label the boxes which are to be sent then to Nicaragua.

Both transport C-47 planes of the Airforce of El Salvador and two-motor civil planes, which belong to the CIA, are used in flights that began last spring. Sometimes they make more than ten flights to Nicaragua a week. The CIA, writes the LOS ANGELES TIMES, uses money, allocated by the U.S. Congress, for secret operations in rendering support to counterrevolutionaries in the north of Nicaragua.

NEW GROUP TO UNITE CHILEAN LEFT, FIGHT 'FASCISTS'

PY281149 Moscow Radio Magallanes to Chile in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Commentary by Pedro Correa]

[Text] A document addressed to the Chilean people and calling for the creation of a People's Democratic Movement has been signed by important national figures who represent a large sector of the country's public. The document expresses the thinking of the Chilean left and it is intended as the contribution of a bloc to the understanding of all the forces, excluding none, which are opposed to the tyranny and which want to come to an accord to pull the country out of the catastrophe caused by the tyranny.

One of the characteristics of the rising wave of the mass struggle in Chile is the concerted action of leftist, centrist, and leftist opposition; the union of the different sectors; and the mobilization of people of different tendencies and different social classes. Each one is, however, doing what he deems best as a common contribution to the struggle for freedom under the unifying slogan of "Democracy Now."

Likewise, U.S. imperialism, which supports Pinochet, is providing assistance by pulling all the strings of its influence in order to divide the opposition, which is made up of mixed forces. Onofre Jarpa is an old pawn of the Yankees whom he has served ever since he took off the pro-Hitler brown shirt. The congressional commission that investigated the terror campaign launched in the country in 1970 proved that Jarpa was at the time receiving and administering large amounts of funds from the CIA. It causes no surprise that his masters, who are also Pinochet's, placed him, precisely at this time, in the Interior Ministry in order to save the domination of the imperialists in Chile as much as possible, as well as the fascist-like institutions created by the 1980 Constitution.

To attain those objectives, Onofre Jarpa is applying new and harsh repressive blows. Not content with delivering those blows, Jarpa is doing as much as possible and impossible to undermine the understanding among the opposition by driving in wedges to separate the democratic forces.

His favorite weapon is the anticommunism he learned while he was a Nazi shock trooper. Jarpa is drawing his own dividends by misrepresenting the gains made by the struggling people as Pinochet's gracious concessions. He believes that he can get away with deceptions by making promises to some parties that they will be allowed to participate in the election of a congress if they just bow their heads to the little fascist duce, who will, by the way, appoint those who will be elected. Jarpa is trying to divide the opposition in order to separately smash the popular forces first, and then take aim at the bourgeois opposition to delude it once more.

For that reason, the line of Pinochet's most cohesive opponents -- that is, the line of the communists -- has been and is to keep at arm's length those who play Pinochet's and Jarpa's game, and to step up the mass struggle, which is the key to a truly democratic solution, on the basis of the union among all those who are about to bring down the fascist regime. This is the ultimate objective, and no antifascist should forget it. One of the factors which has hindered concerted action is the delay in the consolidation of understanding within the Chilean left. This was caused by divisions among the groups which made up the Popular Unity, and by the imperialist devil's anticommunist preaching that attracted some of those groups and neutralized others.

Therefore, the publication of a document calling for the creation of a People's Democratic Movement can become a turning point at this important moment. During the press conference in Santiago in which the document was released, announcement of new stpes to follow was made. There are many positions which are common to the left, a tradition which identifies it with Allende's legacy, the legacy of a hero. The inception of the People's Democratic Movement, which is meant to gather leftist currents, is not intended to oppose the coalition of parties represented by the Democratic Alliance, but militate along with it on the national stage as sectors which have their own constituencies, and thus make it easier for them to attain a broad-based understanding in order to strive for democracy, to the detriment of no one, without excluding anyone, and without the primacy of one sector over another.

The militancy of the masses, the emergence of the people, the courageous struggle by the workers, and the days of national protest have changed things in Chile. It was then impossible to leave aside the most militant opposition sector. That would have been antidemocratic. The birth of the People's Democratic Movement will work henceforth to consolidate the union against Pinochet. The objective the people have set for themselves, getting rid of Pinochet and reestablishing the rule of freedom, is not an easy objective.

With the support of the imperialists, Pinochet goes all out to block the attainment of the people's objective. So it is only logical that a union under the slogan "Democracy Now" be promoted among the People's Democratic Movement, the Democratic Alliance, and other forces. Nobody can be turned down in the struggle against the tyranny, and nobody can be turned down in the future to solve the tremendous problems the fascist regime will leave behind.

GRISHIN CHAIRS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION

PM031527 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "As the Great October Holiday Approaches"]

[Excerpt] The first session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom commission for preparing and conducting festivities in Moscow for the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held yesterday in the party gorkom under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The committee debated and approved a work plan.

I.B. Bugayev, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Party Organization Work Section, reported on the preparations for holding a demonstration of representatives of Moscow's working people in Red Square 7 November 1983.

T.P. Arkhipova, head of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Propaganda and Agitation Section, reported on the artistic and political decoration of the city and of the columns of the demonstration of representatives of Moscow's working people in Red Square 7 November 1983.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the committee meeting.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW HIGHER EDUCATION AKTIV

PM031539 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Topical Tasks of the Capital's VUZ's: Meeting of the Aktiv of Moscow's VUZ's"]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the aktiv of Moscow VUZ's was held yesterday in the CPSU Moscow Gorkom. Its participants debated the issue of the VUZ collectives' tasks in further enhancing the quality of specialists' training.

The meeting was opened by A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

V.P. Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education gave a report at the meeting.

The aktiv meeting was addressed by S.A. Kupreyev, first secretary of the CPSU Baumanskiy Raykom; I.A. Martynov, rector of the Kosygin Textile Institute in Moscow; Yu.M. Pavlov, party committee secretary at the Moscow Power Institute; and S.I. Nikishov, head of the scientific communism department of the natural sciences faculty at the Lomonosov Moscow State University.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the aktiv meeting.

The aktiv meeting unanimously adopted a resolution.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were V.A. Medvedev, head of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section; I.F. Obraztsov, RSFSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; and executives from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH LYUBERETSKIY WORKERS 3 OCT

LD032253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, today met with the electorate of Lyuberetskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast.

In his speech, he discussed the basic issues of the party's internal and foreign policies and ways of implementing the decisions of the November and June CPSU Central Committee Plenums. Voters speaking at the meeting expressed unanimous support for the Leninist policy of the CPSU and fully approved the statement made by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as a document of exceptional importance expressing the will of the entire Soviet people.

Comrade Demichev visited building sites in the town of Lyubertsy and Lyuberetskiy Rayon and talked with heads of establishments as well as with blue-collar and white-collar workers. A conversation was held with the rayon party aktiv. Present at the conversatio was Comrade Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS DECISION ON COMPETITION

LD291208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision on improving the organization of reviewing the results of socialist competition and rewarding its winners. Over 94 percent of those working in the national economy now participate in competition. The importance of competition in the implementation of the party's economic policy, in the involvement of the working people in the management of production and in the inculcation of a communist attitude to work has increased. The decision stresses that the conditions of competition and its indicators must be clear, distinct, and oriented toward the achievement of high final results and the raising of production efficiency. They should help to increase people's work activity. It is important that the results of competition should be promptly reviewed in all areas, in a businesslike atmosphere, with the active participation of the working people. The CPSU Central Committee decision will be published in full tomorrow in the central newspapers.

BAYBAKOV, VOROTNIKOV ATTEND RSFSR COUNCIL MEETING

LD031548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] An expanded session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held today, during which Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, presented the republic with a diploma of honor from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee for the successful wintering-over of cattle.

A speech was delivered at the session by Comrade Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Further Details

PM030930 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Sep 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium was held yesterday. It examined the question of the work of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture in strengthening of the financial and economic position of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The session participants noted a number of positive trends: This year for the first time in many years a profit is expected instead of losses in the republic as a whole, and the prime cost of milk, eggs, and cattle and hog weight gains has been reduced considerably. Despite this fact, the situation remains complex on many farms.

The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture and its organs at local level have failed to adopt comprehensive measures to strengthen plan and financial discipline, save material, financial, and labor resources, organize effective financial autonomy, and improve economic relations between kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the one hand and enterprises in other sectors of the agro-industrial complex on the other hand. Measures have been outlined to utilize all opportunities for raising the profitability of agricultural production.

The question of improving the organization of purchases of agricultural products from personal plots on the basis of material published in the IZVESTIYA article "On the Roadside" was also discussed.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

VLADIMIR GOLOVIN APPOINTED NEW UZBEK KGB CHIEF

WA301000 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 1 September carries on page 1 a 60-word item announcing that Vladimir Aleksandrovich Golovin was appointed chairman of the Uzbek Republic KGB organization. The announcement was dated 31 August 1983 and signed by I. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek USSR Supreme Soviet.

UZBEK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S AKHUNOVA OBITUARY

PM031502 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 83 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of Tursunoy Akhunova]

[Excerpts] Tursunoy Akhunova, member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, Twice-Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin Prize laureate, and team leader at the Kirov Kolkhoz, Chinazskiy Rayon, died on 21 September following a long and serious illness.

Tursunoy Akhunova was born in 1937 in the village of Eski-Tashkent, Chinazskiy Rayon.

[Signed] M.S. Gorbachev, K.U. Chernenko, Sh.R. Rashidov, Z.N. Nuriyev, S.A. Shalayev, V.A. Karlov, V.K. Mesyats, L.I. Khitrun, N.Ye. Kruchina, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdyyev, T.N. Osetrov, Ye.A. Aytmuratov, M.M. Musakhanov, B.R. Rakhimov.

OFFICIAL ON ROLE, RELIABILITY OF NUCLEAR POWER

PM301239 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Sep 83 p 4

[Our correspondent V. Panov in conversation with G. Shasharin, USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification: "The AES: Reliability and Cleanness"]

[Text] [Question] Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, the editorial office quite often gets letters, for example, from people in Odessa and Minsk who are afraid that the nuclear TETS's which are being built in those cities will have a detrimental influence on the environment and the population.

[Answer] Together with electric power, a nuclear TETS produces thermal power inthe form of steam and hot water. This is what distinguishes it from an AES. Neither the steam nor the hot water can be radioactive, in the same way that the electric current which comes into our apartments cannot be. I think that an involuntary confusion has arisen here. Readers will be aware that water is also used at nuclear power stations to extract heat from the reactor. This is, naturally, radioactive but it circulates within a closed, isolated system which is, so to speak, safely locked away. The water which will enter a city's heat supply system is completely different, it is pure water which never comes into contact with the "contaminated" water (there are several barriers which serve this purpose) and is not "contaminated" by it.

[Question] Some readers ask why the USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Nuclear Energy has been formed.

[Answer] State supervision of safe working practices in nuclear energy has existed in the USSR since the very outset. It could not have been otherwise, do you not agree? But previously this supervision was carried out by several organizations, which sometimes gave rise to a narrow departmental approach to problems. In conditions of accelerated development of nuclear energy, a growth in the number of AES's, and the emergence of new types of stations it became necessary to concentrate supervision in a single authoritative organ.

[Question] Can an explosion take place in an AES similar to the explosion of a nuclear bomb?

[Answer] No. That is excluded in principle. The design of reactors, the combination of of fissile and absorptive materials, and the structure of nuclear fuel render a reactor exposion impossible.

[Question] What influence does an AES have on the environment?

[Answer] An AES must not be looked at in isolation. Like a TETS, an AES is part of a fuel and power system.

What kind of changes is man making to nature in carrying out the nuclear fuel cycle? First of all he extracts uranium ore, refines it into nuclear fuel, removes the depleted fuel, and buries the radioactive waste. It is clear that is so doing man is interfering with nature and disturbing the natural balance by contaminating the environment.

But, after all, the same thing takes place during the conventional, nonnuclear fuel cycle. We take coal, petroleum, and gas out of the ground, process, transport, burn them, and dispose of their waste products.... And it is here that nuclear fuel has undoubted advantages. One may note, for example, that many kinds of coal contain harmful elements which are discharged into the atmosphere along with stack gases.

Let us take chemical contamination of the biosphere. At present traditional fuel systems, including transport, discharge into the atmosphere hundreds of millions of tons of ash and tens of millions of tons of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and carbon dioxide gases -- substances which are extremely harmful. Destruction of atmospheric oxygen is another harmful effect which energy based on organic fuel will never be able to get rid of. The earth's population uses up approximately five times more atmospheric oxygen in burning fuel than it does on breathing. Industrially developed countries essentially live thanks to the inflow of oxygen from oceanic and equatorial regions... nuclear power is completely free of such drawbacks.

As for radioactive waste, observations in regions where AES's are in operation show that environmental contamination by radioactive substances has decreased in the last 15-18 years. This is explained by the cessation of nuclear weapons testing, and also indicates the exceptionally low discharge form AES's, which is considerably below that established by international norms.

[Question] Nevertheless, can it be claimed that AES's are absolutely harmless to the enviornment?

[Answer] Of course not. Virtually any human activity has some degree of danger and affects nature, but with regard to AES's their only potential danger is the possiblity of a leak of radioactive coolant and other elements into the environment. But an incident of that kind has not occurred in our country in the nearly 30 years that they have been in operation. Paramount attention has always been paid to questions of AES reliability. Modern nuclear power units incorporate the world's achievements in this sphere. As for irradiation, the measures applied at AES's to protect personnel and the population against radiation ensure the observance of safety norms according to the most rigid criteria. Furthermore, doses of radiation at nuclear power stations are far lower than from other sources -- for example, from the X-ray equipment that is familiar to all. After all, we do not consider a visit to an X-ray unit to be dangerous...

It would be wrong, however, to claim that there are no problems. Quite a few problems exist, including ecological problems. They are primarily questions of the storage, transport, and processing of spent fuel and the disposal of radioactive waste. They are now being resolved successfully but, bearing in mind the scale of development of the nuclear power industry the need to find new, optimum methods of dealing with waste products has risen accordingly. Perceptible progress has already been achieved in the area of disposal in particular.

The nuclear power industry's present difficulties are just teething pains. After all, it is a question of a new departure in science and technology and of a new sphere in industry.

[Question] In that case would it not be more logical to wait until scientists and engineers can deal with these problems and then build up AES capacity at an accelerated rate?

[Answer] There are no unresolved questions here on the level of principle. It is just a matter of accelerating the introduction of scientific developments. There we simply cannot wait. Our vast, rapidly-developing national economic needs a constant, steady, long-term increase in the power available. That cannot be achieved in the foreseeable future by increasing the extraction of gas, coal, and oil. The only rational, economically justifiable energy policy is the broad-scale development of the nuclear power industry. It is nuclear power that will be able to supply energy to all spheres of our activity for an unlimited time.

But the power industry, as is well known, is one of the national economy's most sluggish sectors. The restructuring of the sector will take more than 20 years. It is thus necessary to begin now.

CORRELATION OF WAGES, PRODUCTIVITY EXAMINED

PM031416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by L. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions: "Labor Productivity and Labor Remuneration" -- first paragraph is a PRAVDA editorial introduction]

[Text] The growth rates and the correlation between labor productivity and labor remuneration comprises a pivotal problem of efficient economic management and improving the people's living standards under socialism. The question of stepping up the work to ensure faster growth of labor productivity in comparison with labor remuneration has been discussed at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The editorial board asked L. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions, to describe the basic trends in this work.

The fundamental Leninist proposition that labor productivity is the most important and foremost factor for victory by the new social system acquires special acuteness and topicality at the stage of mature socialism. The party sees the fundamental improvement of labor productivity as the main condition for our society's socioeconomic progress.

In his work "Karl Marx's Teaching and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted that "the impermissibility of violations of the objective economic requirement for the preferential growth of labor productivity has most definitely been revealed. Unless it is most closely linked with this decisive factor, the growth of labor remuneration, which initially creates an outwardly favorable impression, will in the long run inevitably exert a negative influence on the entire economic life. In particular, it generates demands which cannot be fully satisfied by the existing level of output and prevents the elimination of shortages with all their ugly consequences, which give rise to justified indignation by the working people."

The solution of the problem of ensuring an economically substantiated correlation between labor productivity and wages presupposes the consistent improvement above all of the following most important national economic ratios: between the accumulation and consumption funds in the national income; between distribution according to labor and distribution from the social consumption funds; between the first and second subdivisions of social production -- between groups "A" and "B" of industry.

To dwell briefly on the first of the above-mentioned ratios, it has to be noted that the higher the share of the consumption fund in national income, that much more significantly will labor remuneration increase as a result of each percentage point growth in labor productivity, all other things being equal.

The point is that, as the growth of social labor productivity is embodied increasingly in the growth of items of consumption, an increasingly large part of the produced output will be utilized directly to boost the people's well-being. Wages, in their turn, are the basic source of working people's income, accounting for over two-thirds of the total income of workers' and employees' families.

At the same time, the growth of labor productivity creates preconditions for expanding payments and benefits from the social consumption funds. Through this channel the population is receiving more and more benefits. Over 20 percent of the total income of workers' and employees' families today is already provided from the social consumption funds.

The correlation between labor productivity and wages is also affected by structural improvements in social production and especially in the ratio between "A" and "B" groups of industry. It is obvious that workers in sectors not only in group "B" but also in group "A" and in other enterprises and institutions, not producing consumer goods or offering the people services in return for payment, must have the opportunity to dispose of their wages on acquiring such goods and services. This is why as the share of group "B" in industry increases, a larger percentage of wages will be generated by each percentage point growth in labor productivity. At the same time, the requirements of scientific and technical progress, the opening-up of new economic territories, and so on, presuppose the maintenance of rapid rates of development for group "A" sectors too, and this must be also born in mind when determining the above-mentioned correlation. It is well known that the current 5-year plan envisages somewhat faster growth rates for group "B" in comparison with group "A".

Furthermore, as of 1983 the union ministries and departments and the councils of ministers in union republics have been set targets for the output of consumer goods per ruble of the labor remuneration fund. This must promote the fuller satisfaction of the population's effective demand.

In the sectors, associations, and enterprises the ratio between growth of average wages and labor productivity growth also depends on specific factors of production efficiency. Thus, when labor productivity grows as a result of the introduction of new equipment and technology, the growth of wages for each percentage point growth in labor productivity will be different from its growth as a result of improved workers' skills, multiple job-holding [sovmeshcheniye professiy], and so on.

The unfavorable trend of violating the ratio between the growth of labor productivity and wages as envisaged in the state plans has been increasingly evident over the past few years. Thus, during the 10th 5-year plan the average labor wage growth per percentage point growth in labor productivity was 0.69 percent as opposed to the planned figure of 0.44 percent, and in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan it has been 0.85 percent against 0.63 percent.

Were we to classify the individual sectors and ministries in this category, wages grew faster than labor productivity in construction industry and agriculture, at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Tractor and Agriculture Machine Building, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and especially at the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. Within the systems of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry, and in railroad transport, wages increased despite falling labor productivity. Naturally this cannot fail to affect the overall balance of the economy, the money circulation, the ruble's purchasing power, and the material commitment of workers. The reasons behind such an unfavorable situation are both objective and subjective. For example, slower rates of capital investment growth, poor harvests, deterioration of mining and geological conditions for the extraction of raw material resources, diminution of their utilizable content, and so on, take their toll.

The nonfulfillment of labor productivity targets in industry can be attributed to a certain extent also to the fact that the machine building, light industry, food industry, and some other sectors were not fully supplied with raw and other materials and electric power, as well as to serious shortcomings in railroad transport operations and in capital construction.

We must also note the slow assimilation of capacities scheduled for commissioning and of modern technological processes, and the laggardness in work on the complex mechanization and automation of production, of production specialization, and on production sharing.

It is, however, obvious that the basic reason behind the nonfulfillment of labor productivity growth target still remains the substantial diminution of the attention paid by many ministries, associations, and enterprises to the questions of the fuller utilization of existing reserves and the thrify expenditure of funds on labor remuneration. Industry is thus still doing very little to reduce low productivity in labor. In 1975-82 the proportion of workers employed on manual labor registered an average annual fall of only 0.7 of a percentage point. Many ministries (the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry) failed to meet the manual labor reduction targets set for them for 1981-1982.

In order to attract and retain people in manual labor jobs, which are unattractive and require little or no skills, the enterprises frequently and artificially increase labor remuneration, apply outdated norms and standards, or put up the piece work rates and bonus payments. This diverts funds which could be used to provide incentives for the labor productivity of workers engaged in the basic production process.

So what is the main thing to be done now to accelerate the growth of labor productivity as the basis for increasing wages? In the first place, the planning of correlations between them must be improved. An important role in this most significant work has to be played by the determination of standard correlations between labor productivity and wages. In this connection it is necessary to ensure the stability of standards for wages per ruble of output. In 1983 such standards were approved for 23 industrial ministries. The sphere of their application must be expanded and the existing methods of application improved. Furthermore, the establishment of incentive funds by enterprises must be made directly dependent on the fulfillment of plan targets for labor productivity.

Second, labor organization and norm-setting must be improved. This presupposes in particular the liquidation of all kinds of equipment idle time, losses of work time, use of overtime and holiday working at higher pay, and also the implementation of other measures linked with the enterprises' interest in reducing its labor force and in making thrifty use of labor remuneration funds.

Third, the achievements of science and technology, advanced technological methods, and the means of mechanization and automation must be utilized comprehensively and rapidly in production.

In order to improve the correlation between labor productivity growth and increases in wages it is also necessary, as it was noted at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, to monitor more strictly the amount of labor performed and size of labor incentives in all elements of the national economy, establish a closer link between remuneration and the results of labor, and expend the labor remuneration funds rationally.

It is of exceptionally important significance to create conditions for the working people's more active participation in the consistent and strict application of the principle of remunerating labor according to its quantity and quality, and in fully utilizing for this purpose the rights granted to production collectives. The unconditional fulfillment of plan targets concerning output growth and the standard correlations between labor productivity and labor wages must become immutable rules for the conduct of economic affairs at all levels of our economy. Only thus will it become possible to ensure its balanced development, the growth of accumulations, and the populations effective demand.

MOSCOW ON PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR PEOPLE

LD252046 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast: video commentary by political observer Viktor Beketov]

[Text] Hello comrades. The production of goods for the people is one of the most important integral parts of the program for the further growth of the Soviet people's well-being. Precisely this has been named as the main task in the 11th 5-year plan.

In its basic directions the 26th Party Congress recorded that increasing production and raising the quality of goods for the population is to be considered a task of prime importance for all industries, enterprises, and organizations and an object of special concern for all party, administrative, and economic organs and trade unions. The word all is repeated three times, and not by chance. Not just individual industries, but the national economy as a whole is called upon to ensure our daily requirements. The Soviet people's living standards get better year by year: Their incomes rise and their purchasing power grows. The production of consumer articles is developing at a particularly fast rate. In this connection many collectives that have successfully mastered the production of output -- that is, not the kind for which their enterprises were intended but is badly needed by people -- deserve a kind word.

Nevertheless, we still have shortages of a whole range of industrial goods. The demand for cotton fabrics; individual types of finished textiles, knitwear, and footwear; and building materials, motorcycles, bicycles, washing machines, and sewing machines is not fully satisfied. Justified complaints arise about the low quality of some goods. The provision of everyday services to the population continues to leave a great deal to be desired. As was noted at a regular meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, all this urgently requires that the production of consumer goods be raised to a qualitatively new level on the basis of wide usage of present-day equipment and technology and that the service sphere be developed at an accelerated rate. The Politburo recognized that it is essential to work out a complex program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the system of services for the population, within the 5-year plan for 1986-1990 and the main directions for the USSR's economic and social development over a longer term, and with the aim of satisfying the Soviet person's various requirements and demands.

Great tasks have been placed before light industry, which supplies the retail trade with approximately one-half of all non-food items. It is essential that the technical renewal of the industry be resolutely speeded up and that capacities for the production of goods belonging to the so-called group in short supply be brought into operation more rapidly.

The program is called upon to more fully take the reserves of other industries and every enterprise into account in the production of goods for the population. Precisely who is to produce what and in what quantities must be determined so that, on the one hand, demand is taken into account to the maximum extent and, on the other, no excess goods are produced.

New opportunities are opened up by the chemicalization of production. By this one means the fuller use of synthetic fibres, polymers of different kinds, and artificial furs and leather. The provision of chemical raw materials will assist in the rational and economic usage of natural raw materials. For example, cotton will be released from use in technical fabrics.

A considerable place in the program will be given over to the development of the services sphere, including transport, everyday and cultural services, and the improvement of buildings and repair of housing. A complex program will be worked out for the long term, thought it is necessary to solve many of the questions envisaged in it without delay. Today we must also produce more good merchandise, we must put them on sale in a skillful and interested way, and we must carry out the population's orders conscientiously and on time. This is very important: to make sure that people are contented and make our daily life, leisure, and recreation even more meaningful and valuable.

FINAL STAGES OF HARVEST WORK REVIEWED

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Report

PM031401 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Sep 83 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Season Draws to a Close"]

[Text] The end of September is near. After the prolonged hot weather the forcasters are predicting that it will cool down considerably. Arable farmers and all agro-industrial complex workers are channeling their efforts into completing the harvest as quickly as possible, fulfilling the plans and targets for the production and procurement of grain and other products, and giving a worthy greeting to Agricultural Workers Day -- their traditional holiday.

According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, 107.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested in the country by 28 September. Over 104 million hectares had been threshed -- that is, 97 percent of the harvest. The elevators, procurement centers, and processing enterprises are continuing to receive diverse arable farming output. The plan for the procurement of coarse and succulent feed has been 83 percent fulfilled in terms of feed units.

Rain delayed the harvest in eastern areas for a long time. Dry weather has now begun in many areas there. Making up for the backlog, Siberian and Urals farmers are taking energetic measures to ensure the faster threshing of grain, to prevent harvest losses, and to give the state more grain. There has been a perceptible increase in the pace of the harvest in the past week in Kurgan, Chelyabinsk, and Omsk Oblasts and Altay Kray.

In all, 63.3 million hectares -- or over 92 percent of the sown area -- of grain have been harvested in the RSFSR. Some 60.3 million hectares have been threshed. A further three-fourths of the crop still has to be harvested in the Buryat ASSR, one-half in Novosibirsk and Kemerovo Oblasts, and one-third in Krasnoyarsk Kray. Harvesting work is progressing extremely slowly in Chita Oblast, where nearly 1 million hectares of grain are still standing. Now that favorable conditions have been created for completing the harvest work, it is important to use all the combine harvesters and trucks to their full capacity, to organize work on the threshing floors and grain routes efficiently, and to ensure the even dispatch of grain to the state.

That is precisely how matters were arranged on the pacemaking farms in Kazakhstan's virgin land oblasts, where the harvest has ended. The end of the harvest in Kustanay Oblast brought success to the machine operators of P. Volf's link on the Karasuskiy Sovkhoz. They produced 600-700 quintals of grain per combine harvester per day. Kazakhstan workers' main attention must now be concentrated on treating and drying grain, supplying it more quickly to the elevators, and fulfilling the state plans and targets for the procurement of wheat, barley, and other output.

Hulled crops are being used to replenish the country's food resources. The rice harvest is in full swing. Some 437,000 hectares of rice have been harvested and 339,000 hectares have been threshed. More than 90 percent of the sown area of rice has been harvested in the Kuban and 80 percent has been harvested in Astrakhan Oblast. The rice harvest is proceeding at an intensive pace in the southern Ukraine. The ripening of the panicles is late in Maritime Kray paddies.

The dry summer did not prevent many links from producing a good crop of corn. The harvesting pace is increasing by the day. More than 1.9 million hectares of cobs have already been gathered. In 1 week the harvested area increased by 554,000 hectares. The influx of grain at the processing plants and elevators is increasing. A remarkable result has been achieved by P. Dribnokhod's link from the Ukraina Kolkhoz in Odessa Oblast's Kiliyskiy Rayon. The machine operators there have been harvesting over 100 quintals of grain per hectare each. Farms in the North Caucasus Economic Region have harvested just one-third of the crop. Time is hurrying by for the farmers in the Central Chernozem Region, where 80,000 hectares of corn cobs still have to be harvested.

The sunflower harvest is proceeding faster than last year. Some 2.8 million hectares of sunflower heads have been threshed. That is 67 percent of the crop. But there is no reason for complacency. Nearly one-half of the area of sunflowers has still to be harvested in Volgograd, Saratov, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts. Important work has been delayed on the Don and in the Orenburg region. The fall is passing. Wet weather could reduce the quality of the oil seeds.

The first 65,000 hectares of soybeans have been threshed. The main harvest is in progress in the European part of the country. The crop is somewhat slow to ripen in the Amur region -- the main soybean-growing zone.

The decisive days in harvesting and processing the crop have begun for beet growers and processing enterprise workers. Over 1.8 million hectares of sugar beet, or 52 percent of the crop, have already been lifted. Sugar refining is in full swing. The main matter now is to accelerate the harvesting and, in particular, the shipping of root crops. Unfortunately this work is not going well everywhere. Hundreds of thousands of tons of beets are lying in small piles in the fields in Voronezh, Kursk, and Penza Oblasts and Krasnodar Kray.

Farms have enough machines but they are being used extremely unproductively. Some 400,000 tons of roots have accumulated in the fields of the Bashkir ASSR's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Some 2,758 trucks are working at transporting them there. But here, for example, is what happened on 23 September: The drivers delivered just 15,000 tons of roots for processing and storage. That is scarcely more than 5 tons per truck! In Orel Oblast the figure was 20 tons a day and in neighboring Tula Oblast 11-12 tons! It is important to eliminate the shortcomings in the use of transport without delay and to ensure the uninterrupted shipment of roots.

There is a massive cotton crop in the Central Asian republics and Azerbaijan. More and more machines are joining in the work. The third million ton of raw cotton is already being procured. The pulling of long-stemmed flax is near its end.

Some 2.5 million hectares of potatoes have been lifted; that is 81 percent of the sown area. Some 765,000 hectares of vegetables -- or 59 percent of the sown area -- have been harvested. Particular care should now be shown for satisfying more fully the population's demand for potatoes, fruit, and vegetables and for laying in more for storage.

Arable farmers are creating the basis for next year's harvest. Some 31.4 million hectares or 78 percent of the planned figure of winter crops have been sown. In a number of areas the sowing is being delayed because of a lack of moisture in the soil. Some 54.6 million hectares have been fall-plowed. That is 49 percent of the plan. I would like to draw attention to the fact that one-half of the area plowed for sugar beet in the Tatar ASSR and in Voronezh and Tambov Oblasts has not been treated with mineral fertilizers, and this is a most flagrant violation of the agrotechnical requirements.

Every day must now be a day of shock work in the fields!

PRAVDA Views Corn Harvest

PM291256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[V. Yakovlev "Agricultural Review": "Harvesting the Cobs"]

[Excerpts] Produce is arriving from the cornfields. As is known, amber grain is a great help to bread grain. It is widely used for food and feed purposes. Many farms are seeking to expand production of grain corn and thus increase their contribution to the country's grain stocks.

The harvest is proceeding at a fast rate on the "Khumalag" Kolkhoz in Pravoberezhnyy Rayon, North Osetian ASSR. The equipment was made ready in good time, the cadres were selected and they established how to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of the entire harvest process. Kolkhoz link leader E. Gukayev daily gathers 150-200 tons of cobs -- much more than the target. Some 270 harvesting and transport complexes are operating on cornfields in the autonomous republic. The tone is being set by the collectives which have switched to the nonregulated method of labor organization.

Harvest everything in the field, without losses -- this is also a commandment for the corn growers. Harvesting the cobs is tedious work -- the technology has not yet been fully debugged. Therefore, a very great deal depends on the quality of the farmers' work, on their industry and diligence. To avoid losses and reduce expenditure, the Krasnaya Niva, Lenintsy and Lenin Kolkhozes in the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR have introduced an innovation -- they have set up permanent mechanized lines to process the cobs on the threshing floor. This has been a marked advantage. Formerly, after threshing in the fields as much as 15 percent of the grain was left on the cobs, and then it had to be cleaned by hand. Now this laborious operation has been completely eliminated. All the grain is threshed on the permanent lines. Nothing is left behind.

Grain corn is now being harvested everywhere. Some 1.4 million hectares have been harvested, which is nearly one-third of the crop. The work has been well organized on many farms in Krasnodar Kray and Poltava, Cherkassy, and Vinnitsa Oblasts. The Uzbek cornfields are very productive. The republic's farmers have already harvested around 2 million tons of amber grain. They are making skillful use of secondary sowings of the crop.

But this important work is not being diligently executed everywhere. Some farms in Dvurechanskiy Rayon, Kharkov Oblast, embarked on the work without due preparation. In the first 2 weeks of the harvest they cleared only one-fifth of the area. Poor use is being made of equipment. On some days only half of the 40 combines are in use in the fields. There have been frequent breakdowns and there are spare part shortages. The rayon Selkhoztekhnika association is largely to blame for this.

The transport workers' assistance is not always effective. Yet it is on their work that the safekeeping of the harvest and the quality of output largely depend. But they often let the farmers down.

The harvest campaign must not push concern for next year's harvest into the background. We must now work out measures which will permit an increase in gross corn harvests in the fourth year of the 5-year plan. In particular, as the experience of the Dnepropetrovsk farmers has shown, wider use must be made of grain techniques in the cultivation of silage crops.

Feed Storage

LD301759 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Commentator Aleksandr Ruvinskiy report]

[Text] Forage supplies at farms are noticeably increasing every day. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, about 112 million tons of various feed have been stored. I recall that 1 kg of oats represents the nutrition value of one feed unit. The feed supply already created represents 83 percent of the plan.

The other day we said that the plan for storing hay was overfulfilled, and farms in our southern irrigated lands are still continuing to cut alfalfa. Today in the country as a whole the plan for haylage production is also close to completion. The most voluminous feed now being stored is silage. Some three-fourths of the planned volume has already been received.

Harvesting of feed rootcrops is also underway. As a whole, the feed procurers are laying in quite good foundations for successful wintering of cattle, so that this year's plans -- and the whole wintering plan -- are fulfilled. In most areas the wintering period stretches for more than half a year.

Livestock is now being switched to the stall-camp maintenance system. During this process weight increases and milk yield is quite often noticeably reduced. This does not occur where the feed shops start operating from the very first days and the animals receive all-round balanced rations.

It is now important to create reliable supplies at the farms themselves, for when the bad roads and frosts set in the transportation of feed may be more difficult. All these tasks are being successfully tackled by stockbreeders in many farms.

At the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Collegium session today, the progress of preparations for the winter on the farms of Lithuania was examined. Here all premises have been overhauled. Plans for expenditure of feed have been compiled at each farm, and additional machinery has been set up. Much has been done to introduce the team contract method. Of course all mechanisms are working, and the opportunity is there for every farm to produce only prepared feed. Unfortunately, this sort of situation does not apply everywhere by any means. In Chita and Vologda Oblasts only two-thirds of feed shops are in good condition, and a little more than that in Udmurtiya and Kuybyshev Oblasts. The greatest attention should now be paid to stockbreeders' working conditions.

FLIGHT DIRECTOR DETAILS SPACE MISSION'S WORK

LD291234 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Aleksandr Romanov reports from the mission control centre:

Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov have been working in outer space for three months now. The orbital complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-9" manned by them has made over that time almost 1,500 circles round the earth, and the station has covered more than 350 million kilometres, which is twice as long as the distance from the earth to the sun.

Newsmen were told about some results of the three month old expedition in the outer space flight by Victor Blagov, deputy flight director, and Doctors of Sciences Leonid Leskov and Vitaliy Savichev, who are engaged in an effort to develop scientific methods of outer space production.

The specialists cited interesting facts concerning practical solution of the tasks of the outer space industry. Leonid Leskov stressed, in particular, that the main content of all scientific technical programmes in outer space is research into its potentials for fundamental and applied sciences. Of special significance in this respect are experiments and research on board the orbital stations of the "Salyut" type.

Soviet specialists equipped the stations with a series of special technological plants: "Splav" (alloy), "Kristall", "Korund", "Tavria", "Pion" and others. Nearly 300 samples of various materials have been obtained by means of that equipment. Much experience has been accumulated in growing industrial monocrystals, obtaining pure alloys, compounds and medicinal preparations.

Experimental research to develop practical fundamentals of outer space production, Vitaliy Savichev added, leads us to an intensification of that field of cosmonautics. Specialised models will, in not too distant future, be created for linking up with the station, on whose board industrial production of some or other materials may be developed. According to preliminary estimates of experts, the economic effect of extra-terrestrial industry may have reached 50,000 million roubles by the year of 1990.

The contribution of cosmonauts to science and national economy, said Viktor Blagov, deputy flight director, is not confined to technological research.

Of great significance is the study and (?exploration of) earth from outer space. The 3,500 photographs and film sequences of the surface of the USSR made from an altitude of 340-354 km by Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov and turned over to geologists, cartographers, specialists of the forestry, and fishing industries, agriculture, the merchant marine and meteorologists, are of tremendous practical significance.

The experience of many years has shown that the use of outer space information, for example, in topographic mapping provides a saving of up to 30 million roubles and in prospecting for oil and gas -- of more than 100 million roubles, Blagov noted.

The flight of Cosmonauts Valdimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov is successfully continuing.

OFFICIAL ON COMMUNICATIONS-SATELLITE SYSTEM

LD301312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Interview with Yuriy Sergeyevich Atserov, chairman of the All-Union Morsvyazsputnik [marine communications via satellite] Association attached to the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, by unidentified interviewer -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Atserov] Sea-going ships are very big and expensive structures that move at high speed. They include container carriers, lighter carriers, nuclear-powered ice-breakers, and other modern, advanced vessels. Communications equipment is intended to make effective use of this fleet. This equipment includes transmitters like (?Bri), Korvet, Musson, and other equipment that make it possible to partially automate the processes of communication at sea. Radio at sea is not only a way of ensuring the safety of shipping and improving the commercial indices of a ship's work. It is the only way the members of a crew can communicate with their friends and relatives. Over the radio they receive the latest news from our country, all information about the motherland. We recently equipped icebreakers in the Arctic with television equipment of the Ekran system. This equipment enables sailors to watch live transmissions from Central Television.

[Interviewer] Yuriy Sergeyevich, it is well known that twice an hour radio operators throughout the world are obliged to stop work and in complete radio silence to tune in to the frequency of 2182 kHz in search of three Morse signals, SOS. Unfortunately, the distress frequency is not blank. Assistance to those in distress now comes much more often from space. Is that right?

[Atserov] This assistance does indeed come from space now. This is because there are roughly 2,000 ships in the world that have been equipped with equipment for marine radio communications via satellite. Communications via satellite are very reliable and effective; they cover the entire globe. A ship can contact shore services at any time, in any country, in any part of the world. Scientists have calculated that the effective value of introducing satellite communications amounts to R35-45,000 a year for every ship.

[Interviewer] The international organization Inmarsat was created in order to exploit satellite communications. How does the Soviet Union participate in this organization?

[Atserov] The Soviet Union is constructing two ground stations for operation in the Inmarsat system. One station, in the Odessa area, is coming into service this year; the second station, in the Nakhodka area, is being built and is to come into service at the beginning of 1985. Thus, the Soviet Union and the vessels of the Academy of Sciences, and vessels of other departments will acquire the possibility of directing these vessels by means of satellite communications.

[Interviewer] Yuriy Sergeyevich, a new, special-purpose satellite system that helps both ships and aircraft in distress is now widely known. This system is called Kospas-Sorsat.

[Atserov] Yes. This is really a very interesting system. It is a system based on the use of low-flying satellites at a height of approximately 1,000 km. It is by means of this technology that the location of ships is determined. How was it created? In 1977, specialists of four countries -- the USSR, the United States, France, and Canada -- agreed that the Soviet Union and the United States would each launch two satellites.

In 1982, the Soviet satellite Cosmos-1383 was launched, which throughout the world was called a rescue satellite. In March 1983, the second Soviet satellite, Cosmos-1447, was launched. After that, the first U.S. satellite was launched. There are now three satellites in orbit. This system is able to be of service not only to sailors and pilots, but can also be used by geologists and all people who are separated for a long time from their bases or are in an area where access is difficult. If an accident occurs, the apparatus of the Kospas-Sorsat system or an emergency buoy will always provide invaluable aid to them. On this day, the World Day of the Sea, I would like to wish success to maritime communications workers, as well as even better ensuring of the security of shipping so there will never be any accidents at sea.

TALKS WITH IAEA ON POWER PLANTS, REACTORS RESUME

LD031157 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna October 3 TASS -- Talks were resumed here today between the USSR and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on placing part of Soviet peaceful nuclear plants -- nuclear power stations and research reactors -- under IAEA control.

This initiative was put forward in the speech delivered by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, at the U.N. General Assembly's second special session on disarmament.

MARSHAL LOSIK ON TANK TROOPS' DEVELOPMENT

PM291439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 83 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Interview with Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Armored Troops Oleg Aleksandrovich Losik by unnamed own correspondent: "The Fatherland's Armor: 11 September Is Tank Troops Day"]

[Excerpts] Question: What kind of role do the tank troops play today in the general structure of the glorious Soviet Armed Forces?

Answer: Our tank troops have been subject to further comprehensive qualitative development in the postwar period. In the process the experience of the war and the latest achievements of science and technology have been taken into account. Modern tanks have reliable protection, considerable firepower, and high maneuverability and reliability. For example, the combat effectiveness of the T-72 tank is several times greater than that of the best World War II tank, the T-34. Motorized, missile, and artillery subunits and units, air defense subunits, and engineer and other special troops have been incorporated in the tank troops. This enables them to make fuller use of the tanks' combat potential, gives tactical and operational independence, and ensures that they can carry out combat actions in great isolation from the main forces. Tank formations are capable of conducting combat actions in a complex ground and air situation by day or night and have a high degree of resistance to the destructive effects of modern weapons.

In improving the tank troops we have naturally taken account of trends in their development in the United States and NATO. Western propagandists talk a great deal about a Soviet tank threat to Europe. But they are themselves building up their tank power at a furious pace. In the sixties the NATO armies were rearmed with new-generation tanks. These tanks were the M60A1 and M60A2 (America), the Chieftain (Britain), the AMX-30 (France), and the Leopard-1 (FRG). Their designs took account of changes connected with the revolution in military matters (protection against the destructive effects of nuclear weapons, weapon stabilization, night vision aids, automatic fire-fighting systems, and so forth). Modernization chiefly affects two combat characteristics of tanks -- their firepower and their survivability. Improved fire control systems using optical, infrared, and televisual observation instruments, laser rangefinders, electronic ballistics computers, and biplanar weapon stabilization are being fitted. New and more effective munitions are being introduced into the weapons load. Foreign tank building has implemented new technical solutions to the greatest extent in third-generation tanks -- the Abrams M-1 (America), the Leopard-2 (FRG), and the Challenger (Britain).

The American and NATO armies are intensively building up their tank numbers while developing nuclear weapons and new conventional arms. The NATO armies have 25,000 tanks in all. At the same time the rapid quantitative and qualitative growth in the arsenal of antitank facilities and the wide distribution of highly accurate guided antitank weapons should be noted. In NATO formations these facilities have increased dozens of times over since World War II.

It can be said that there is wide potential for further increasing tanks' combat efficiency via the contemporary achievements of science and technology. I consider that there is no alternative to the tank either today or in the foreseeable future as the Ground Forces' leading weapons system.